NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, & Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the [illegible]incipal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & W[illegible]ern India, &c.

WITH [illegible]LOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,467—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

AY BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SO

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices [illegible]

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie"
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"
Rs. [illegible] Rs. 29-[illegible] doz. [illegible]

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] improvements having been made [illegible]ater convenience and comfort of Passengers [illegible] *the second saloon*, special attention is [illegible] *advantageous terms* on which *excellent* [illegible]tion to and from Europe can now be obtained.

[illegible]NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible]GRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
[illegible]IAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd Nov.
[illegible]DASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson	30th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f[illegible] Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV[illegible]

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	1st December, 1888.	

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain TH[illegible] RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK [illegible] journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible]CED RATES. [illegible] and native ayahs are charged [illegible] respectively, inclusive of foo[illegible] [illegible]ra, only 50 per cent. extra w[illegible]e

STEAM T[illegible]APORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
S[illegible]URA	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. M[illegible]rsa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Steward on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13[illegible]

R[illegible] [illegible]ow issued available for SIX [illegible] rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible]SI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

[illegible]clude *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

[illegible]OUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible]ly Reduced Rates, including the railway journey [illegible] Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, [illegible]INGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

[illegible]	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
[illegible]	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	11th Dec.

[illegible]ill be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] to sailing.

[illegible] particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
[illegible]se, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 2[illegible] instant, and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1888.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

[illegible] exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad [illegible] For every additional square foot [illegible]

[illegible] a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet [illegible] have the advantage of having their business ad[illegible] [illegible] thousands of Passengers on one [illegible] monthly expendi[illegible] [illegible] six stations or [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible] to the [illegible] of the contract [illegible] to Bombay [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Esplanade [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

HURJEEMULL & CO.

DEALERS IN INDIAN JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
INDIAN, PERSIAN & JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
Cheapest House in India,
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines h[illegible]ured 260, leaving o[illegible] all other Makers.

HUMBER & Co.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE [illegible]

LAYS OF THE LAW [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NOVEL SERIES.

WE have given great attention to our Collection, which will surpass any former year.

Inspection is Solicited.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES, NUTS, STILTON CHEESE, GORGONZOLA CHEESE, ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING RODS AND REELS.

TREACHER & Co. only stock the best quality.

RODS.

	Rs.	a.
General, 14 feet, 5 joints, 2 spare tops	18	8
Do. as above of superior quality, 3 spare tops	24	0
Trolling, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top	16	8
Do. as above, of superior quality	20	0
Fly, 13 feet, Best Hickory, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt landing net handle	17	8
Do. Very Superior, Greenheart, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top in hollow butt, and no landing net handle	24	8
Salmon or Mahseer, 18 feet, 4 joints, spare top	33	0
Do. do 15 feet, 4 joints, with extra strong top for trolling	22	0

REELS.

REELS, Bronzed, with secret checks, revolving 2½ inch, each	8	0
Do. do. do. do. do. 3 inch ,,	10	8
Do. do. do. do. do. 3½ inch ,,	11	8
Do. do. do. do. do. 4 inch ,,	14	0
Do. Brass, with secret checks, 2½ inch	5	8
Do. do. do. 3 do.	6	8
Do. do. do. 3½ do.	8	8
Do. do. do. 4 do.	10	8
Do. do. do. 4½ do.	10	0

DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GORGINA.

THIS entirely new preparation, is a most efficient application for Cutaneous Affections of all kinds, but especially for those known as Indian Ringworm, Dhobi's Itch, and such Hot Climate Complaints. It is superior to Goa Powder in every respect.

Per Jar—Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SUNDER PANDURANG,

BOOK SELLER, &c., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS, 1887 AND 1888.

[illegible] Practice of Medicine, 7th Edt., 1888	13	12
[illegible] Dictionary of Prac. Surgery, 2 vols., 1887	21	6
[illegible] Sexual Physiology and Hygiene; or the [illegible]ries of Man, fully illustrated	5	4
[illegible]w's Gardening in India, fully illustrated	5	0
[illegible]nts of Social Science, or Physical, Sexual, and [illegible]tural Religion, &c. &c.	1	12
Dymock's Vegetable Materia Medica of W. India.	10	0
Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India, 14 vols.	40	0
Gross on Impotence, Sterility and allied disorders of the Male Sexual Organs, fully illustrated	5	4
Maclaran's Atlas of Venereal Diseases, fully illustrated from original paintings, &c.	45	0
Do. do. part IV. (Fasciculus, 5 coloured Illustrations)	4	4
Movable Atlas of Human Body; Mechanism of Hearing and Mastication; Voice, Speech and Taste; Mechanism of Vision: Female organs of generation and reproduction, all by means of supurposed coloured plates each	5	0
Wood's illustrated Natural History—Reptiles, Fishes; Molluscs; Birds, Mammalia, 3 vols	27	0
Seaton's Marine Engineering, 6th Edt, 1886, Illustrated	12	0
Robinson's Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Machinery, fully Illustrated, 1887	17	4
Jamieson's Text book on Steam and Steam Engines, 1888	5	4
Rose's Key to Engines and Engine Running	5	0
East Indian Reckoner and Table Book	4	0

Standard Novels and Light Literature by various Popular Authors sold at cheap rates.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, &c., KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL).

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	,,
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2	0	,,
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	,,
Ditto ditto, Azure ,,	2	8	,,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	,,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure			,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, [illegible].

POST HASTE CORRESPONDENCE CARDS:—Very handsome Cards, with gilt edges, with Envelopes to match. White, 25 Cards and 25 Envlopes	0	8
Ditto White, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0
Ditto Assorted Wove, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes	1	0

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
GRANITE—No. 7 to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	,,
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream	5	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure Wove, to [illegible] Bank Large Post, [illegible]	5	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque	3	8	,,
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½	3	8	,,
Ditto medium octavo	5	0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2	0	,,
Ditto No 10	2	4	,,
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7	3	0	,,
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ditto Ditto—No. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GENERAL WINE AND SPIRIT LIST.

THE SELECTION of WINES and SPIRITS for India is a matter of considerable importance. During a period of upwards of half a century we have given the utmost attention to this subject. The result of the experience thus gained enables the Company to place before their clientele a throughly sound selection of Wines, &c. The favourable financial position enjoyed by TREACHER & Co. permits the Management to get the best terms for the best ARTICLES, and as a consequence the Public benefit.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
SHERRIES. From (Gonzoles Byass & Co.)				
Amontillado	40	0	...	
Manzanilla	31	0	...	
Golden Sherry	30	0	...	
Old Dry Sherry	29	0	...	
Vino de Pasto	27	0	...	
Pale Dinner Sherry	24	0	..	
ExtraDry Pale Sherry	21	0	...	
Light Sherry	17	0	...	
PORTS (SANDEMAN'S).				
Superior Old Port	35	0	19	0
Fine Old Port	28	0	15	0
Old Port	20	0	...	
CHAMPAGNES.				
Giesler	56	0	30	8
Perrier Jouet, Finest Dry	55	0	30	0
Perrier Jouet, Reserved Cuvee	62	0	34	0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	64	0	35	0
Roederer	65	0	37	8
Superior Sparkling Saumer	31	0	18	8
CLARETS.				
St. Julien Medoc	11	4	6	4
Bordeaux	11	4	6	4
Petit Medoc	14	0	7	12
Superior Medoc	17	8	10	8
Chateau La Grange	23	0	12	8
Chateau La Rose	28	0	15	8
Chateau Margaux	35	0	18	8
Hermitage, Australian	21	0	11	8
STILL BURGUNDIES.				
Chambertin	33	0	17	8
Pommard	23	0	12	8
Macon	25	0	13	8
Beaune	20	0	11	0
Chablis	20	0	11	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.				
Rich Red	41	0	23	0
STILL HOCKS.				
Johannisberg	45	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	35	0	18	8
Nierstein	29	0	15	8
Hockheim	26	0	14	0
Steinwein (glass jugs)	28	0	...	
Geisenheim	22	0	12	0
Laubenheim	18	8	10	8

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
SPARKLING HOCKS.				
Superior	39	0	21	0
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	46	0	24	8
SPARKLING MOSELLES.				
Fine Sparkling	34	0	18	8
Superior Sparkling	38	0	21	0
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil	46	0	25	0
SAUTERNES.				
Haut Sauternes	33	0	17	8
Sauternes	24	0	13	8
Barsac	21	0	11	8
HOLLANDS AND GIN.				
Old Hollands, in cases 15 flasks	31	0	...	
Dry Unsweetened	21	8	...	
Old Tom	18	0	...	
Plymouth Gin	21	0	...	
RUM.				
Finest Old Jamaica	24	0	...	
LIQUEURS.	Sing'e Bot. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, Green	8	0	4	12
Do. Yellow	6	12	3	12
Cherry Brandy	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0	...	
Creme de Noyeau	4	0	2	4
Curacao Orange and White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10	...	
Maraschino de Zara	4	0	2	4
WHISKIES.				
Fine Old Glenlivet	24	0	...	
Extra Special Liqueur Glenlivet	28	0	...	
Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24	0	...	
Old Irish	24	0	...	
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe one star	27	0	...	
Do. two stars	30	0	...	
Do. three stars	33	0	...	

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
BITTERS, &c.				
Angostura	...		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy do. Pomelo and Orange Bitters Wine Bitters	½ pints		12	0
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	
Orange do.	30	0	..	
Orange Wine	16	0	...	
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	
Mink Punch	25	0	...	
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	
Do. Italian	18	0	...	
HUNGARIAN WINE.				
Carlowitz, Fine Old	24	0	13	0
Carlowitz	19	0	10	8
Marsala	18	8	...	
Madeira	33	0	...	
BRANDIES.				
Treacher's Pale Cognac	29	0	...	
Do. Old Pale Cognac	33	0	...	
Do. Heart Labelled	37	0	...	
Do. Special Invalid	61	0	...	
BEER AND STOUT.				
Bass' Beer, by Foster & Son	6	12	4	12
Bass' Beer, L. B. A., by Foster & Son	6	4	4	4
Bass' Beer, by Stone & Son	6	4	4	4
Canterbury Ale, Johnson's	6	0	4	4
Pilsener Beer, Bright and Sparkling	6	0	4	0
Romford Beer	5	0	4	0
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Son	6	12	4	12
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke & Co.	6	12	4	12
Devonshire Cider, by Foster and Son	8	0	5	8
Bass' Beer in Kilderkins	34	0	each.	

FULL DETAILED LISTS OF EACH DEPARTMENT FREE BY R. O. P.

CUTLERY, TABLE PLATE, CROCKERY, GLASS, SPORTING AMMUNITION, PERAMBULATORS, GYMKHANA KIT, ELECTRO-PLATE, JEWELLERY, SADDLERY, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHWARE, HARDWARE, DRUGS, in fact we stock nearly everything.

Please cut this page out and write for a General Catalogue, that will be forwarded by R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SOCKS FOR DRESS, &c.

"LATEST DESIGNS."

"MODERATELY PRICED."

NAVY BALBRIGGAN—Soft, Elastic and Silky in appearance, Embroidered Side Clocks—Red, Blue, Gold, and White	per pair	Rs.	3	0
	3 for	,,	8	8
BLACK BALBRIGGAN—Extra Superfine, Embroidered colours as above	per pair	,,	3	8
	3 for	,,	10	0
NAVY BLUE BALBRIGGAN—Fancy Silk Stripes, Rich and Stylish	per pair	,,	3	6
	3 for	,,	10	0
BLACK BALBRIGGAN, EXTRA SUPERFINE—Rich Fancy Silk, Embroidered fronts	per pair	,,	5	0
	3 for	,,	14	0

SPECIAL CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—12½ per cent.=2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, &c. **BOMBAY**

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

WE have received ex S. S. "ROME" a very LARGE ASSORTMENT of FASHIONABLE MATERIALS in all the New Colorings suitable for

TENNIS DRESSES.
VISITING DRESSES.
EVENING DRESSES.
BALL DRESSES.
PONGEE SILKS.
FAILLE FRANCAISE.
MERVEILLEUX.
PLUSHES.
STRIPED VELVETS.
STRIPED MOIRES.
TAILOR MADE GOWNS.
TEA GOWNS.
DRESSING GOWNS.
COVERT COATS.
BLOUSES.
ZEPHYRS.
STRIPED FRENCH VEILINGS.
STRIPED SERGES.
CASHMERES.
STRIPED AMASON VEILINGS.
ART SHADES IN VICUNA.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

A NEW SPECIALITE,

INTRODUCED BY

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.

SOFT SILK WASHING BLOUSES

FOR TENNIS or BOATING.	FOR THE HOUSE or THE GARDEN.	FOR ALL PURPOSES.
WILL WASH LIKE CALICO.	PERFECTLY FAST IN COLOUR.	CAN BE WORN WITH ANY SKIRT.
ARE VERY PRETTY.	ARE VERY INEXPENSIVE.	ARE VERY USEFUL.

This Soft Silk can be had by the Yard for Scarves or Draperies to match the Blouses.

MEASUREMENT FORMS, PATTERNS, AND DESIGNS FREE BY POST.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleani[illegible] factorily executed by [illegible] usual four years' Apprenti[illegible] served another year, at least [illegible] construction of these highly Finished and [illegible]

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriou[illegible]ly jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers [illegible] which the Navigator relies, Ship owners and Captains should recogni[illegible] the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Worki[illegible] Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by [illegible] having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to gu[illegible] all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRAC[illegible] OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Per[illegible] Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, L[illegible]
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hot[illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of [illegible] and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whip[illegible], Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashi[illegible] Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various F[illegible]

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms ma[illegible] Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKE[illegible]

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pint[illegible]

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the [illegible] without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREAT WESTERN HOTE[illegible]

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS [illegible] SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPA[illegible]

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation [illegible] Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparill[illegible] find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to [illegible] of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, fo[illegible] feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other[illegible] ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade [illegible] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, [illegible]DON.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., [illegible] PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and INSURANCE effected when required.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM TABLETS. [illegible] PURELY VEGETABLE [illegible]

THE FAMILY MAGAZ[illegible]

To be published [illegible] In which will be [illegible] LITERARY AL[illegible] and the STUDENT'S [illegible] A MONTHLY [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1888.
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
THUNDERING APPLAUSE
OF
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
In Their Charming Character.
SONGS & DANCES.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. GREEN and READ'S, Apollo Bunder; also at the COLOUR and PAY-SERGEANTS, 2nd Cheshire Regiment and Royal Artillery. Soldiers in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only. Reserved Seats at Miss JEWEL DEANE'S, Victoria Family Hotel, opposite Gymkhana. Doors open at 8 p.m.—To commence at 9 p.m.

N.B.—See what the [illegible] of Monday, the 16th January, says:—

"One of the brightest things in the programme was the 'Mocker Duet' by the Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell—two little children who give promise of great future excellence. Little 'Beauty,' in a Nigger Song, fairly brought down the house, the silvery tones of the child's voice being very pleasant, while the infantile 'breakdown' was irresistible."

And the *Indian Daily News*, of same date, says:—"The Misses Maggie and Beauty Campbell impersonated two Mashers so very well, that it was with difficulty they could stoop to pick up the bouquets that were showered on them owing to the 'fit' of their Clothes."

MACCABE IN INDIA.

FREDERIC THE FIRST AND ONLY
MACCABE,
THE FAMOUS MUSICAL TROUVIRE, VOCALIST,
VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER
DELINEATOR,
Will make his first
APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
At the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 19.

When he will present his World-renowned Entertainment "BEGONE DULL CARE," in which he will display his marvellous power of changing the voice, figure and face in the impersonation of numerous characters with humorous monologue, songs and appropriate scenery and appointments.

"MACCABE has had many imitators as want successful and original man has not? They have imitated the style of his Entertainment, and the selection of his characters, but what they have purloined from him they have always missed the point of, and what has been their own, has not had much excellence."—*Birmingham Mail.*

IN HIS FAMOUS ENTERTAINMENT,
"BEGONE DULL CARE,"
"A Musical, Ventriloquial, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will include his latest novelty,
"THE MAGIC STATUE,"
A Musical and Terpsichorean Commedietta, in which
MDLLE. MINNIA
Will appear as the Statue, La Madrilend, and the Highland Laddie.

Osborne Street, South Yarra, St. Valentine's Day, 1888.

DEAR MR. MACCABE,—I had the pleasure of once more witnessing your amusing entertainment on Saturday evening last, and cannot refrain from complimenting you on the agreeable addition made thereto by MDLLE. MINNIA, more especially in her representation of Scottish character. I think I have seen some of the best dancing in the world during the last half century. I have also acted as judge of it at our Caledonian Sports for upwards of thirty years, and must candidly confess that I have never seen a more correct and gracefully dressed Scottish lady (divested as it is of all stage flourish). The style, steps, and time are simply perfect. Wishing you increased success.—I am, yours faithfully,

JAS. S. BUTTERS,
Ex-Mayor of Melbourne.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.

Plan may be seen, and Seats booked, at SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.
Doors open at 8, Performance commences at 9 p.m.

T. V. TWINNING,
Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A QUADRILLE PARTY
Will be Given in the Above Institute,
ON FRIDAY, 23RD NOV., 1888.
Tickets to Admit 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies—Rs. 2.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

SALVATION ARMY.

A SPECIAL MEETING
will be held
ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT,
in the NOVELTY THEATRE,
led by
MAJOR AJEET SINGH,
Assisted by a Number of ENGLISH and NATIVE OFFICERS.
Reserved Seats, Annas 4.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. For freight [illegible]ge, apply to

[illegible] ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.

M[illegible] Khoja Mohla.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th November, 1888.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
BOOKS, LEATHER GOODS,
BOOKS, PHOTO. ALBUMS.

WITH OR WITHOUT THE GOLD CHAIN.

GOLD HUNTING SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH. Best Duplex Escapement Seconds, Jewelled, Compensation Balance, constructed to strike of itself the Hours and Quarters of Hours, by Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, with Certificate, dated 23rd July, 1887. No. 05251. Price Rs. 1,250, net cash.

With a solid 18-carat Gold Hall Marked Buckle and Strap, and Fetter pattern, full size Albert Chain, attached with seal and key, weighing more than thirteen tolas. Price Rs. 400, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,

MEDOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Stone,
L. G. A. Qts. Rs. 6-4, Pts. Rs. 4-4.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS' BEER, bottled by the Stores,
L. G. A. Qts. Rs. 4-12, Pts. Rs. 3-4.
Sparkling Pilsener, in Pat.-Stoppered Bottles, Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH,
Qts. Rs. 12.
ITALIAN CLARET, Rs. 8 per doz.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CLARETS, SHERRIES, PORT.
Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERA[illegible] STORES, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE, [illegible]OSELLE and HOCK.
Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

WHISKEY, BRANDY, GIN.
Qts. only.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ORDERS FOR 'XMAS REGISTERED
MEDOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

([illegible] PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES ([illegible]'s Patent), complete [illegible] ink, roller, [illegible], and a supply of [illegible] paper, in case. Size of [illegible]: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE
OF THE
CROFTON AND FERRELL'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY,
BETSY!
BETSY!!
BETSY!!!
MISS EMILY BLAIN
AS
"BETSY."

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8, Boxes, Rs. 12.
Doors open at 8-3. Commence at 9.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMABAI, Widow of JEEWAN DAMOOLJEE and BALAJEE JEEWAN, of Bombay Hindus, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned premises:—All persons having any claims against or to the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days, from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Parell, near the Ferguson Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by estimated measurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, as registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos. 629,693 and 712, new No. 12,621, and new No. 1-2,61 and bounded on the north by the property of Ramchunder Damooljee, on the south by the property of Dadajee Habajee, on the east by the property of Merwanjee Rustomjee and Byramjee Rustomjee, and on the west by the property of the said Ramchunder Dadajee.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1888.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p. m., on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1888, for the Supply of Castings for Manholes and Lampholes for the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., can, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. A further Deposit to make up a total of ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 16th November, 1888.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary, or they will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the B I S N Company—703 bags of grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.,

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B B & C I Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder—

About 150 bags grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION Sale of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 17th 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, deceased, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or lease-hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Khetwady 12th Lane, otherwise called or known by the name of Grant Road Cross Lane No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts, and 92 square yards of the half moiety of the ground of the southern side public passage, making in all 685 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, on the west by the said 12th Khetwady Lane or Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 2, on the north by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, and on the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 17 and Ward No. 2016, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cowasjee Limjee Banajee as tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustum, the executor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 17, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

2 cases, each containing 100oz. Howard's quinine.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded up-country consisting of corner cabinets, looking glass, side board easy chairs, writing tables, washing tables, sofas, pieces of camp tables, whatnot, bedstead with mattress, round stable, bookstand, a set of harness, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned.

A A and Co—180-3—4 cases boots.

By order of the President, Mess, R. A.

27½ dozen pints beer.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 ,, ,, office shigram.
1 strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, 3 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong new mail phaeton.
1 ,, chesnut galloway, quiet to ride.
1 ,, second-hand landau.
1 ,, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 ,, door shigram, in very good order.
1 ,, set of harness.
1 Iron grey Gulf Arab, rising, 5 years old, about 14 2.
1 handsome iron grey pony, 14 3, 4 years, goes in harness.
1 ,, grey pony, 13 2½, aged.
1 strong Kurrachee made dog-cart suitable for pony, very light.
1 gentleman hunting saddle with bridle.
1 very handsome English-built victoria on Cee springs, suitable for pair or single horse.
1 office shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite the Church, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of soap, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, mechanical toys, dolls, albums, pipes, hardware, accordions, concertinas, porcelain ware, enamelled ware, paint boxes, tool chests, lady's shawls, walking sticks, fancy mirrors, inkstands, fancy table ornaments, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," also English-made furniture, specially made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, and lamps, complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c. the property of the late Sir Frank Souter Kt., C.S.I, C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mazagon Bunder Road, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Awabai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Naralwalla, the administratrix with the will annexed of the property and credits of Cawasjee Hormusjee Naralwalla, deceased, and on account and risk of Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, the following valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 206, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 in the sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded on the east by the house of Manvel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence DeLima Street, on the north by the Dolkar Street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 207, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 in the sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded on the east or north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, November 17, 1888.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY, under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL [illegible], Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage [illegible] annas.

NOTICES.

A LONDON FIRM, whose AGENT in BOMBAY is about TO RETIRE, desires to make arrangements with a Firm of gentlemen of established position for the conduct of Indent, Produce, and other business. Address, with particulars of experience, connection, and financial position to "NEMO," care of Street and Co., 30 Cornhill, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE.—A VERTICAL, 10 H. P. LAUNCH ENGINE, with Multitubular Boiler, both in good order, recently removed to make room for a more powerful Engine and Boiler. May be seen at the Port Trust Workshops, Clerk Bunder. Tenders for the purchase of the same to be forwarded to the Undersigned. The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 14th November, 1888.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

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LT.-COL. VERNEY, Author of "Four-handed Chess," "Chess Eccentricities," and other Works on Chess, and President of the London Four-handed Chess Club, will be in Bombay for a few days at the end of the month on his return to England, and would be glad to meet any gentlemen interested in Four-handed Chess. Mr. J. H. Symington, Queen Insurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, will be glad to hear from any gentlemen wishing to meet Lt.-Col. Verney to play this game.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 5 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December, 1887, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1887.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th November, 1888

SAN SEBASTIAN.

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TERMS MODERATE.

For particulars apply to Mrs. W. H. GULICK, 40, Avenida de la Libertad, San Sebastian, Spain. References kindly permitted to—General S. L. Brown, No. 157, La Salle St., Chicago, U. S. A.; S. B. Caldwell, Esq., American Consul, Sevilla, Spain; Herr Rudolf Sprenger, German Consul, San Sebastian, Spain; Signor PEDRAZA, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.—No. 1050.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post, up to noon, on the 23rd November 1888, for washing Saloon Bedding, Table Linen, Hospital Clothing, &c., belonging to H. M. Indian Troopships, from 1st December, 1888, to 31st August, 1890, at this port by contract.

2. The number of pieces stated in the Schedule attached to the Tender Form, which can be obtained on application at this office, show the estimated quantity of linen to be washed during one Trooping season. The articles for washing will be delivered to the Contractor on board the vessels, and they are to be returned after washing to the Paymasters on board within such time as may be mentioned in the requisition.

3. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Resident Transport Officer, and be sent by Registered Post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. Tender must be accompanied by certificate of competency.

6. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Washing, Articles, Saloon Linen, &c., belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troopships."

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1888.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers	Rs.	20 to 25	per suit
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Suits	,,	15 to 18	,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Coating Coat and Cashmere Trousers	,,	25 to 30	,,
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Do. Black Broad Cloth Dress Suits Complete	,,	50 to 80	,,
Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	,,	20 to 25	,,
Do. Best Black and Brown Felt Hats, Light in Weight	,,	6 to 7	each
Do. Best Linen Collars of Latest Different Fashions	,,	4 to 5	per doz.
Do. Best Merino Socks	,,	8 to 12	,,
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, Durable, Lasting, Elegant and Serviceable, combined with Cheapness.			

A Trial is Solicited.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic [illegible], and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.—We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July [illegible].

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., [illegible]. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,				by D. and W. Morice	240
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Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases		by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.		do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.		do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.		do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.		do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.		do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.		do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.		do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.		do.	by Benson	15

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FOR NOVEMBER 1888
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Carlowitz	Rs.	14 0	,,	1 0
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Red Bar	,,	12 0	,,	14 0
Chateau Larose	,,	20 0	,,	22 0
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R. Montrose ***	Rs.	18 0	,,	..
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,,	[illegible]	,,	..
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,, ,,	,,	22		
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Liver Sausages	,,	..	,,	1 4
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Asparagus	,,	2 8	,,	1 8
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White Cabbage	,,	..	,,	0 12
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Brunswick Sausages	,,	..	,,	1 8
Sarquellen Liber...urst	,,	..	,,	1 8
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of [illegible] done.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate to the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely [illegible] the happy victim [illegible].

[illegible] the words "Dr. De Roos' [illegible]" on the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' [illegible] medicines [illegible].

[illegible] TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ... £300,690
,, 1885 ... £388,156
,, 1886 ... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,290 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars [illegible]tained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL."

Situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens: General [illegible]. Contains every requisite [illegible] is a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is [illegible] Management. Terms per [illegible]. Other charges very [illegible] Madras People's Alliance [illegible].

W. MALSON AND Co., Proprietors.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, [illegible] interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at [illegible] commercial [illegible] the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government stocks received without charge [illegible] home through [illegible].

C. LOWELL,
[illegible]

Rampart Row, W.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna [illegible]

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years' practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULA.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time [illegible] Garments at [illegible]

Full directions given for colo[illegible] silk goods. For sale by chemi[illegible] packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON [illegible]Y, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, [illegible] one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, [illegible] HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADE[illegible] who wish to force their business on [illegible] the public, all alike value the privilege [illegible] Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolarum, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah
Deewa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadavali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rds
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chaligaum
Kajgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawudd
[illegible]
Jalgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaah
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdah
Timooree
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Sjarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Sooeri
[illegible]
Paparia (for [illegible])
[illegible]
Babai
[illegible]
[illegible]
Kareli (for Saugor)
Narsingpore
Kuruk Hall

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpore
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Neral
Chinchowli
Kurjutub
Padsadari
Khandalla
Lonowlee
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwad
Kirkee
Poonah
Loonee
[illegible]
Yewat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondh
Boreball
[illegible]
[illegible]

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Navandgi
Tandur
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulagudu
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbdi
Chuda
Ranpur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvav
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

a Refreshment Rooms.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazar, Byculla Schools, 4 to 7 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 8-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Company, 9 p.m.
Evening Party to Miss Manning, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.
Novelty Hall, Colaba, Miss Jewel Deane's Bijou Variety Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Oriental (s), from Mozambique ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa ; Armenia (s), Glasgow ; and Pemba (s), Busrah and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Madura (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool ; Arcadea (s), London ; and Inchborva (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Armenia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Berenice and Mount Lebanon left the dock on the 15th inst.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bhishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

FAIRS.—The annual Tripoori Fair will be held at Walkeshwar to-morrow (Sunday), and will continue for five successive days. The Adumal Shaik Mistree Fair will also be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Rowlee Hill.

AN EMPTY POOR-BOX.—Mr. Hamilton was yesterday applied to for assistance by a Mrs. Morrison who wanted monetary help to take her to Madras, where she expected to receive help or get some work. His Worship had to refuse Mrs. Morrison, remarking that there were no funds in the Police Court Poor-box.

A SOCIAL PEST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Stanford placed three native women before Mr. Hamilton, charging them with soliciting at Colaba. It appears that the women were discovered by a provost-sergeant in a wash-house attached to the barracks at Colaba, on Thursday night, and gave them in charge to a police sepoy. His Worship discharged the women, as he held that the wash-house was not a public place.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged Ebraim Kudabux, before Mr. Hamilton, with snatching a gold-braided turban from the head of a passer-by in a lonely street in the native town. He was arrested the next day while attempting to dispose of the turban to a marwaree. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

GAMBLERS.—Dost Mahomed and four other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling with cards, dice, and money in a common gaming-house in Ripon Road, Byculla, on Thursday afternoon last. The whole of the accused were convicted. Dost Mahomed and another being old offenders, were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, respectively, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was raised on board the s. s. Werneth Hall, lying at east wharf in Prince's Dock, opposite the AA shed. Some bundles of dry grass lying on the main deck of the vessel were found to be on fire. The flames were extinguished by the crew before any serious damage was done.

[illegible] **CROFTON AND FERRELL AT THE NOVELTY** [illegible] This company played the "Private [illegible] the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday, to a [illegible] certainly should have been better. Last [illegible] Lynne" was given with great effect, [illegible] Betsy" will be put on the stage. The [illegible] very good one, and it deserves much [illegible] than is given it, so it is hoped, as this is the last performance, Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell will gain a bumper house.

PADROADO MEETING.—To-morrow (Sunday) a meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay will take place at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the subject of certain decrees of the congregations of the Propaganda and of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs which have ruled that all members of that community coming to Bombay shall be subject to the Jesuit Mission. A similar meeting will also be held at Poona on the same day.

PAYING OFF A GRUDGE.—A Hindoo, named Keshew Succaram, applied yesterday for a summons against a caste-fellow on a charge of causing grievous hurt. The man stated that he was attending a marriage ceremony where he saw the accused, a quarryman, come behind him and set fire to a packet of gunpowder which exploded and burnt him very severely about the legs. The applicant believed the act was due to animosity. The magistrate remarked that it was a serious matter, if true, and referred the applicant to the police for further inquiries.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Garden, at 8-30 p. m. (Bombay time) :—

March	Forgive & Forget, Little Darling	E. Newton.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	W. Williams.
Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppe.
Valse	My Pet	P. Bucalossi.
Grand Fantasia	The Jacobite	G. Gassner.
Valse	Awfully Jolly	C. Coote.
Polka	Saucy Nell	Leon Dufresne.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF T[illegible]—[illegible]erday at the Girgaum Police Court, [illegible] Futtymahomed, a Havildar-Ma[illegible] Burmah Military Police, was charge[illegible] Rao of the Detective [illegible] with criminal breach of [illegible] a gold locket, a gold [illegible] of jewellery worth Rs. 607, [illegible] a jeweller, [illegible] Kalaykhan came on [illegible] September and lived at [illegible] ultimo, he went to the [illegible] and obtained the jewellery in [illegible] him stating that his Commandant, [illegible] Barnett, who was living at the Marine Lines, was anxious to purchase some watches and jewellery, and he was taking them to him for approval. He promised to return the same on the following day, whereas he took the jewellery, &c., to Mhow disposed a portion of it there, and then went to Calcutta. He was there traced by the police who received their information from Nanabhoy on the eve of his departure to Burmah, with a portion of the jewellery to the value of Rs. 350. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sethia Mathoo was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, by assaulting her with a stick on the 19th September last, and thereby causing her death. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution. The accused, since committing the assault, absconded, and was subsequently arrested at his village, near Surat, and brought down to Bombay on the 13th, instant. It appears that Pemee and her husband, the accused, were addicted to drink, and frequently quarrelled. On the 15th of September last deceased went to live in a chawl at Chinchpoogly where her husband joined her three days after. On the 19th September, a woman named Yessoo, heard a quarrel between Pemee and Sethia, and saw the accused running out with a stick in his hand. Yessoo and the other neighbours went in and found Pemee lying on the floor bleeding from a wound on the right knee; there was also another wound on her right elbow which was swollen. On being questioned the woman said she had been assaulted by her husband, because she deserted him when he lost his employment. Next morning she became very ill, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she told the House Surgeon that she fell from a height of about twelve feet and injured [illegible]. A few days previous to her death she admitted that she had been assaulted by her husband. The House Surgeon, in his evidence, stated, that he had reason to believe that there was no disease of the knee before the wound was received. The fracture of the knee-cap must have been the result of very great violence, much more than could be caused by a fall, and that the death of Pemee was due to gangrene following the wound. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following are the additional passengers, by the s. s. Arcadia, Capt W B Andrews, on the 16th inst :— For London—Mr F B Tuck and Mr G Mercer.

THE Lahore paper, commenting on the recent disturbances in Bombay, observes : It is hard for the Seedee when all men are peaceable and he can get nobody to fight or riot with. It is in such circumstances that he is driven to cunning and artifice to effect his object, and the most flimsy excuses are put forward. The small riot in Bombay between the Seedees and the Borahs—both of the Mohammadan persuasion would go to show that the Seedee was at his wits' end for matter for quarrel. A carriage containing a distinguished Borah was passing along a road on which were three Seedees, who, refusing to get out of the way when asked, the wheels grazed one of them. This was an important insult, and not to be endured. The coachman was thrashed, the important Borah abused, and almost beaten too. But "several Borahs were at hand," and a free fight, so dear to the Seedee heart, ensued. The police intervened. Desultory fights, however, took place in other quarters, a Seedee man and woman being severely beaten when at a disadvantage, and one Seedee having stabbed two Borahs with a knife. It is this departure from his native stick which will alienate sympathy.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth [illegible] and a Breath of [illegible] [illegible] CO.'S FLORAL MOUTH [illegible] [illegible] Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "C.'s" letter in to-day's issue, will you allow me to state that we had estimated that Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400 would be required to send the children to Khandalla, but since writing the appeal which you were good enough to print and comment in your valuable paper, we have learnt with regret that the barracks at Khandalla have been filled with soldiers. We are trying to find some other place to which to send our schools, but at present the subscription list, which met with a most encouraging reception to start with, is not being circulated.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 15. W. E. SCOTT.
Hon : Secy., B. E. S.

OFFICIAL MISUSE OF DRINKING WATER—A PROTEST AND A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me in the vital interests of the city to protest against the use of precious drinking water simply to keep down the dust of the streets. Owing to insufficient rainfall during the late season, the lakes even thus early are at a lower level than usual, and this fact was mentioned by one of the water-works officials in reply to a recent complaint of scanty supply of water made by a resident of one of the Girgaum streets, and yet before the very door of the complainant, municipal carts are daily filled from the pipe morning and evening, for watering the roads ! This use or misuse of drinking water brought from such a distance and at such cost, I submit, ought to be peremptorily put a stop to at least for the present.

Certain suggestions having appeared on this subject in the *Indian Spectator*, I am told water from roadside wells is being used instead of pipe-water in parts of the town. This might do in years of average rainfall, but not in the present. Not only in and about the capital, but throughout the Presidency, the last monsoon was scanty, and no one can say what the character of the next will be. We have a teaming population in the city and suburbs, and do what you may, numbers of the famished and unwashed of the districts will flock in among us, and all are dependent on the lakes for one of the first necessities of life and health, and so every source of water fit for washing and drinking must be conserved to the utmost just now. The street watering carts should, therefore, be filled from the sea in addition to Dhobitalao, Cowasji Patell, Gowalia, Babula, Nagpada and other tanks, the water of which, though not fit for human use, is good enough for sprinkling on the streets. These tanks ought to be drained to the bottom, so as to admit of their being scoured and deepened on the eve of the next monsoon, which would increase their capacity for holding water in future.

The water in the Gowalia tank, which is replenished partly by springs and partly by rain-water from clean hill sides, is nearly as pure as ordinary well-water, and overflows during the greater part of the monsoon. Similar catch-water basins might be easily constructed on the lee-sides of Cumballa and Malabar Hills, and water carried from them through pipes and then stored in underground cisterns made in various parts of the town for watering the streets with ; or these cisterns might be even more cheaply filled by carrying into them by means of pipe channels the water falling from the eaves of houses during the rains. By the latter contrivance, the people of the Gujarath towns like Surat and Ahmedabad, I believe, obtain their entire supply of drinking water, and Bombay might well adopt it to quench the dust of its streets. A sufficient permanent local supply of water might thus be created for that essential purpose at a small outlay, and that too incurred once for all. Again, in almost all cases of fires the lake water-pipe generally fails, but the water in these cisterns, so long as they have any in them, will be available for arresting destruction of property by fire in their vicinity at any moment of the day or night. The cotton mills ought especially to create a supply of this sort within their own precincts, both for feeding their boilers and facing the emergency of a fire therein.

It might, perhaps, be said in reply to the foregoing suggestion that the Tansa project, now under construction, will allow water enough for all these purposes, and therefore there is no necessity for incurring even a small expenditure to secure a local supply on any account; but I submit that a similar confidence was felt when the Vehar and Tulsi lakes were undertaken, and that even independent of this consideration and of possible accidents to the water works machinery and failure of rain, we cannot in this tropical climate have too much water for direct human use to meet the needs and habits and to ensure the health and cleanliness of an ever-increasing population in the harbour, the city, and the suburbs.

Nov. 16. BHISTI.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without enquiring who "Ursa" is, or dwelling upon the obviously official appearance of his reply, I will take up his points *seriatim*.

It is stated that Mr. Trimbuk was deprived of his neck ornament while he was taking his noonday siesta on the verandah of his house at Thakoredwar. But even this daring and audacious robbery does not lessen in any way the gravity of the offence.

2. As to Mr. Writer's case, "Ursa" dismisses it by one word, that the Bania who swindled him was "one too many for him."

3. As to cases Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 11. "Ursa" complains that sufficient material was not afforded to make enquiry into them. But the Acting Commissioner of Police, who has put himself in communication with me, does not complain of the insufficiency of the material. In a letter I received from him bearing yesterday's date he asks for more information as to case No. 3 only, a watch-maker, who was swindled out of Rs. 2,000.

4. Case No. 4 appears to be unworthy of notice by the gods of the Bombay Police. Because Raisee Sewsee appears to be a credulous man, and greedy for adding more gold to his already acquired property, and does not deserve to be sympathised with, yet his is a case of common occurrence and shows how credulous and uneducated married men are regularly robbed and swindled by persons not quite unknown to the police.

5. Mr. Manockshaw was not robbed, but a thieft was committed by his servant to the extent of Rs. 800. May I ask is the property found and the thief detected as yet ?

6. Mr. Furtado's shop was broken into and property of the value of Rs. 400 stolen. When? It is more than six weeks! and no trace have been found of the stolen property?

7. The loss of Mr. Rele's bag, containing valuable documents, in the words of "Ursa" "may be a loss."

8. "Mr. Haripunt received one blow on his back from an unknown person. He cannot assign any reason for it." No, this is merely an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public. Mr. Haripunt's statement was taken down by a European police inspector in the presence of the Deputy Station Master, and what he said was that he was stopped on the public road by a gang of Mahomedan ruffs who surrounded him, and administering blows by way of caution to keep silence, searched him out, and when nothing valuable was found, he was allowed to pick his way. Was "Ursa" aware of this statement, and can he not find any "reason" therein ?

Now, sir, with your permission I shall detail a few more cases of highway robbery.—

1. Mr. Succa am Hari, sonar, was robbed on the Kalbadevi Road of Rs. 35, at 11 a.m. The money was snatched out of his pocket.

2. Two Bania ladies, driving in a brougham on the Kalbadevi Road, near the Hindoo Temple, on the Dewalee day, at 10 a.m., had their neck ornaments snatched at from behind from the back foot-board, of which a Mahomedan had taken possession. A hue and cry was raised, and the budmash was handed over to the police by a crowd that had collected there. The public has a right to know what has become of that ruffian.

3. A Parsee gentleman, by the name of Pallonji Shapoorjee, was robbed of his property worth Rs. 2,000, some few months back. The case was brought to the knowledge of the public by a correspondent of your journal on the 22nd October.

4. A Portuguese gentleman was swindled out of Rs. 2,000 by professional swindlers not quite unknown to the police. I am making fuller enquiries in the matter.

5. The Musical Depot at Kalbadevi Road was forced open a *second time* a few days ago.

I do not at all sympathise with men like Raisee Sewsee, as they deserve the fate they met with, but my object in bringing such cases before the public, is that swindling may, I should say looting, going on in Bombay to such an extent apparently under the knowledge of the police.

In conclusion, I may here state that even the Bombay Government have not been satisfied with the manner in which the police administration of this city has been carried on, and will quote one or two strictures from the Government resolution published thereon very recently.

"The number undetected is not precisely stated in the report, and no explanation is given of the large increase in the number of offences of housebreaking in 1887."

"What may justly be regarded as real cognizable crime is steadily diminishing, but there does not appear to be any noticeable falling off in the success of the police as a detective body."

Nov. 15. C. S. D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th November, 1888.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected [illegible] deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m. next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do (read at 6 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of Wind.*	E, ESE, W, WNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in [illegible] hours*	222

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."
Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney [illegible] At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, [illegible] & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE VATICAN DECREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Catholic readers may probably not be aware that the recent decisions of the Holy See in reference to the question of double jurisdiction in British India, and Bombay in particular, of which one of your correspondents gave us the other day some information, have created considerable consternation and excitement among the Goanese Padroadists in Bombay exempted from the jurisdiction of his Grace Archbishop Porter, and attached to the Bishop of Damaun, whose diocese commences and extends from Bandora to Salsette, Bassein, and Damaun. As it is supposed by the Goans that these decisions have been given *ex-parte*, and have not been acquiesced in by Portugal, a general meeting of the Portuguese community has been convened at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday next, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., to protest against the said decisions, and to ask the Lisbon Government to obtain a repeal thereof, and it is further reported that our kind and good-natured Portuguese Consul has promised to preside at the said meeting. How far the latter statement is correct I know not, but I do earnestly hope that he will think twice before he encourages any such Anti-Catholic movement, because we all have been taught from our infancy to respect and obey the decisions of his Holiness, whether they be palatable or unpalatable to us, especially in matters affecting the doctrine and discipline the Church and the canon laws. Moreover, it is absurd to suppose that the decisions are *exparte*, and have not been accepted by the Ministers in Portugal, or are in violation of the Concordat, for had such been the case, the Ministers are not a parcel of ignorant men requiring to be taught by the Goans or Padroadists in Bombay. I shall briefly show the absurdity of the supposition, and hope it will have the effect of convincing the Goans of the folly of their proceedings. It is now more than twelve months that certain replies or orders were received from the Holy See and published here both by the Archbishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Damaun. The latter, as well as the *Anglo-Lusitano*, the organ of the Goanese in Bombay, took, however, a different view from the Propaganda clergy as to the real meaning and intention of the words contained in the Decretal orders, and very strong articles on the subject were written by the said journal which were reproduced by many of the Lisbon journals, the Bishop of Damaun, also represented to Portugal and Rome against the effect of the said decisions, if the interpretation of Archbishop Porter and of the Apostolic Delegate in India were accepted as correct ; a council of all the Portuguese Bishops presided by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa was held at Panjim, and his Grace, who was about leaving for Europe, undertook to lay all the points at issue before his Holiness, and so he did in conjunction with the Portuguese Ambassador at the Vatican (these are facts which cannot be denied by any one), and after long deliberation and mature consideration by the Cardinals, composing both the sacred congregation of the Propaganda Fide and the congregation for the despatch of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, it was decided, and their decisions confirmed by his Holiness the Pope—1st. That the Bishop of Damaun cannot permanently reside in or within the Archdiocese of Bombay, but may do so for three months only in the year, residing, during the remaining nine months, near his Cathedral at Damaun, or for good reasons, at Bandora, within the territorial limits of his diocese. 2nd. That, as an exceptional case, the new chapel at Worlee, built after the last Concordat, shall remain under the Bishop of Damaun. 3rd. That under the special circumstances, of the case, the Goanese church of Dabool may be enlarged. 4th. That the Bishop of Damaun cannot build and exercise jurisdiction over any more churches, colleges or schools in the Archdiocese of Bombay, nor can the Archbishop of Bombay do the same in the Diocese of Damaun ; and lastly, that all Catholics arriving in Bombay from Goa, or elsewhere after the Concordat shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay ; in like manner, all Catholics leaving Bombay and going to reside at Bandora shall be subject to the Bishop of Damaun. These decisions are fair and equitable ones, and have been made for the good of the Church, and if they are unfair they should be so to both, but it seems to have upset only the Goanese Padroadists for those Padroadists who are natives of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, and are British subjects, appear not at all dissatisfied ; on the contrary, well pleased, so much so, that not one of them would put his name to the advertisement calling for a general meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and this is a circumstance which should be taken special note of by the Consul, should he preside at the meeting which is after all to be considered a meeting of the Goa Portuguese only. That the Portuguese Government have accepted the decisions of the Holy See, and do not consider them an infringement of the Concordat is clear, for they have telegraphed to the Portuguese Ecclesiastical authorities in Bombay that his Holiness had permitted the enlargement of the Dabool Church, and the retention of the Worlee Chapel by the Portuguese Bishop as an exceptional case, and further, that the Bishop of Damun should not permanently reside in Bombay, and in consequence thereof they have cancelled the amount previously sanctioned for improvements and repairs to the little Portuguese palace or *Hospicio* at Colaba, in which the Bishop has been hitherto residing. What more proofs are needed of the acquiescence on the part of the Ministers, who certainly would have otherwise rejected the concession as to the enlargement of the Dabool Church, not accepting it as a favour, but claiming it in a virtue of the Concordat, and they would also have objected to the removal of the Bishop of Damaun from his residential quarters at Colaba. The fact is, Portugal knows well that she must submit and keep on good terms with Rome, or as warned by the British Government (*vide* Senhor Laranjo's speech in the Portuguese Parliament) the Padroado in British India will not be tolerated.

It is rubbish to argue that the Goans cannot submit to, or that they detest the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay, and the other Propaganda Bishops, for there are many Portuguese, as well as Goanese gentlemen, who are spiritual subjects of Archbishop Porter. Colleges and orphanages are full of poor Goanese children, and what is more singular is that all the Goans in Karachi are his subjects, and seem quite happy under him. If our Portuguese Consul were to go to reside at Karachi, he would not, I am sure, object to be the spiritual subject of Archbishop Porter, and are not the Portuguese Ambassador and Consuls in England subject to the jurisdiction of the Propagandas ? It is a pity this bitter feeling of animosity is kept up in Bombay only, and I hope it will gradually disappear. As Catholics, we must love one another, and especially our brethren in the faith, no matter their colour or caste, and obey the Holy See.—*Roma locuta est, causa finita est.*

Nv. 16. A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT AND A TRUE CATHOLIC.

THE ANKLESWAR LIBRARY.

ON Thursday evening the ceremony of opening the new Library Hall passed off with great *eclat*. The people of Ankleswar can now boast of a fine building which will serve both as a Library Hall and a Town Hall, and they owe a debt of gratitude to the late Jamsedji N. Petit who supplied the funds required for the building.

Dr. J. Pollen presided at the ceremony, and among other gentlemen present were Mr. F. O. Beaman the Sessions Judge, K. B. Bomanji, Rao Sahebs Gulabdas, L. Revashanker, T. Chhaganlal, B., Manecklal R., and Hiralal N., Khan Sahebs Ardeshar Kamdin, Sorabji R., Edalji M., Syed Gulam M. ; Messrs. Anwarudin Khan Saheb, Revashanker H., J. N. Ginwalla, Jagannath M. and Vakeels Keshavram, Hiralal, Jethalal, Amritlal, and Doctors Jamsedji and Luxmanrao.

K. S. Sorabji as Secretary to the Library opened the proceedings by reading a brief report on the origin and development of the Library. Mr. Ardeshar Kamdin who had specially come down from Bombay for the occasion read letters from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sheth Nusserwanji M. Petit, uncle and father respectively of the donor, expressing their regret for inability to attend, and spoke fervently on the munificence of the Pitit family and the sterling merits of the lamented donor. He concluded by announcing a donation of Rs. 60 from himself and son, and a similar one of Rs. 50 for prizes to girls.

After two more speeches and a poem composed for the occasion, R. S. Gulabdas, as President of the Library Committee, dilated on the catholicity of the donations made by the princely merchant and the value of "living after death" by such works as this. The speaker pathetically deplored the inevitable absence of the late donor on this auspicious occasion, but having expressed in befitting terms his pleasure that the opening ceremony was to be performed by a gentleman of Dr. Pollen's affability, popularity, and learning, requested him to perform the ceremony of laying the Hall open.

Dr. Pollen, in responding to the above, dwelt on the liberality of the Parsee gentleman, and after making several suggestive remarks on the use of the library and value of knowledge, opened the Hall for the use of the public amid loud cheers.

The party having taken their seats were entertained by recitations of select poetical and prose passages, English, Sanscrit, Persian, Urdu and Gujarati, and the reproduction of a scene from Payne's Brutus.

Prizes having been distributed among the boys and girls and *attar* and nosegays to gentlemen, R. S. Gulabdas representing the Library Committee, thanked the donors and Dr. Pollen as the supporters of the institution, and the company dispersed.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

THE eleventh day of the sittings of the Court-Martial appointed to try Colonel Bulkeley, was occupied chiefly by the further cross-examination of witnesses. Mr. Rustomji Framji Tamboli, book-keeper to Messrs. King, King and Co., was then called. He said his employers had an account with Colonel Bulkeley, but it was a bad debt not a floating or current account. The current account stopped in 1886, when we obtained a decree for about Rs. 20,000, and they thought it no good keeping an account with him. The proceedings contained no further item of interest.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at [illegible] per bottle. [illegible] Company, [illegible] London.

MISS JEWEL DEANE'S BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY.

THIS talented little Company opened at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday night last, when they performed a varied and well-selected programme of songs and dances before an appreciative house. The actors, composed mostly of "children," performed their parts exquisitely, the rendering of all the songs entrusted to Miss Beauty Campbell meeting with unbounded approbation. This young lady possesses a voice so pure and cultivated, her style so unaffected, and her pronounciation so clear, that it is quite a treat to hear her sing, as was demonstrated by the applause her songs met with from all parts of the house. Miss Maggie Campbell was quite at home in her impersonation of the "Masher" which was performed in character. This was one of the most attractive items of the evening, and created no small amount of amusement amongst the audience. Miss Tamras was in excellent form, and sang her duets with Miss Lawrence with great effect. This young lady received quite an ovation whenever she stepped before the footlights. Miss Beauty Campbell was very good as the "Little Nigger," and played her part to the life. To particularise each and every of their achievements would greatly exceed our limit. It must suffice to add that not one juvenile member of the Company was found wanting, and that their exertions were rewarded with one appreciation. The music was sparkling, and greatly enhanced the success of the entertainment. Those of our readers who have not seen this Company perform before, we would advise not to miss the opportunity of being present at the Morley Hall, Colaba, to-night, when the programme will be repeated. The Company makes but a short stay in Bombay, so that those wishing to spend a pleasant evening would do well to go and see these juveniles perform.

LARKING IN A COLD-DRINK SHOP.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which a petty officer, named Boys, belonging to H. M. S. Serapis, was charged by Rosa Rosie, the proprietress of a cold-drink and cigar shop in Forbes Street, with assaulting her last Sunday night. According to the woman's statement it appeared that Boys went into her shop on Sunday night and asked for cigars. She at first declined to serve him with any, and Boys then refused to go away. She eventually sold him some cigars, and he snatched her hat, put it on his head, and went into the Grand Hotel close by. He returned with some friends of his, and she took back her hat which she noticed was torn. She at once asked him to pay for the hat, but he refused to do so. After some altercation she was slapped by Boys, and she screamed for the police who interfered.

In defence Boys denied the substance of the woman's statement. He said she invited him into the shop, and he commenced "sky-larking" with her. He put her hat on his head, and went out into the street and then into the Grand Hotel to some of his friends. He went back with three of these, and commenced to "lark" again. She snatched the hat from him and got into a rage, and screamed because he would not give her money for the hat. The police came, and he and his friends went away, but on the following day the woman came on board to claim Rs. 10, which he refused to pay.

Boys called his companions to prove that there was no assault, and that the "sky-larking" as he termed it, was mutual. Landone, who was with Boys, said that he was also "sky-larking." He took the woman's hat from Boys.

The Magistrate : What did you do with it ?

Witness : I put it on my head and went to a looking glass to see how I looked (laughter). Witness saw Boys take the hat and the woman snatch it from him.

The Magistrate : Was there any screaming ?

Witness : Yes, there was.

The Magistrate : Why did the woman scream ?

Witness : I don't know. It appeared to me that she screamed in her excitement because she could not strike Boys with a chair. (Laughter.) She tried to hit him because she was in a rage, as Boys would not give her any money. Witness added she had asked them to drink, and then wanted them to go upstairs. Landone denied that they were in liquor, though he admitted they had been to several places.

Other witnesses gave similar evidence, and the magistrate fined Boys Rs. 10, as he tore the hat and awarded Rs. 5 to the woman.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. SERAPIS.

H. M. S. SERAPIS sails this morning with troops for Aden and England, in command of Captain F. Boardman, R. N. She takes from Bombay. a total of 62 officers with 14 Ladies and 9 Children and 1,110 men, 69 women and 118 children belonging to various corps. This number comprises 15 officers, and 2 ladies and 582 rank and file, 18 women and 43 children belonging to the 1st Battalion of the West Riding which proceeds to Aden to relieve the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire regiment stationed at present at that port. The following are the names of officers and others on board who proceed from Bombay to England. Deputy Surgeon-General T Tarrant, Madras Medical Staff, Brigade Surgeon T and Mrs O Walsh, Bengal Medical Staff, Surgeon Major and Mrs J Walker, Bengal Medical Staff, Surgeon Major and Mrs H Waghorn, Bombay Medical Staff, Veterinary Surgeon W Burt, Army Veterinary Dept, Bengal. Major and Mrs T Baker, Suffolk Regiment, Major H A Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers, Brigade Major A B Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, Surgeon and Mrs E H Myles, and child, Bengal Medical Staff, Captains A J H and Mrs Wright, and two children, East Lanc Regiment, W J F Korgan, Royal Irish Regiment, G F Mann, R E, Bengal, T R Steele, 17th Lancers, H B Harward, A P D, Bengal, A and Mrs Tracey, and two children R A, E C Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards, H W Helyar, Royal Warwick Regiment, F B R Toms, R A, H Perkins, Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, G H Symonds, Royal Irish Regiment, R A Vowell, Leicester Regiment, and H Guise, R A,

Lieutenants J. S E Western Madras Staff Corps A. W. G. L. Cole, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, H. P. L Estride, Royal West Surrey Regt, C. P. Lloyd, E. Ken Regiment, L. D. Jackson R. A., D. Webb, Leicester Regiment, C. E. H. Merriman, Bombay Staff Corps, D. P. L., and Mrs. Birch and child, R. A., S. R. James East Surrey Regt., W. W. Cardeaux, 2nd Dragoon Guards, R. Hall, Royal Fusiliers, P. F. Leicester, York, L. I., P. A. Bainbridge, R. A., A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, W. W. Chitty, Bombay staff corps, H. L. James, Manchester Regt., E. P. Pret, Suffolk regiment, G. A. Ford Hutchinson, Connaught Rangers, H. de C. and Mrs. Eastwood and child, 1st Dragoon Guards. R. T Lethbridge East Regt, Mrs Lancashie Chapman, Lady Superior of the Summer House, and daughter.

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieutenant-Colonel F J Figmarsh, Majors C W Gore, and J C Duke, Major and Paymaster C Ward, Captain G E Gore, Captain and Adjutant B S J Le Marchant, Lieutenants O Harris, A J S Godfrey, E A Taylor, F W Proctor, W M Watson, F D Behrend and J E Todd, Quartermaster, J J and Mrs Seaman and 2nd Lieutenant W E White.

ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Colonel A E H and Miss Smyth, Major H B and Mrs Le Mottee, Captains F G and Mrs Pogson, G H M Cosran, G N Baynall, H St L Wood, W T Davies, and C H W and Mrs Maunsell, Lieutenants J R F Sladen, A J Richardson and H D Stackpole, Quarter Master W and Mrs Speak, Lieutenants P A Bramhall, and H M C Hawkes, 2nd Lieuts B St Clair Bord and M J Sweetman.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... Nov. 18th. 8h. 7 2m., p.m.
Last Quarter .... " 28th. 10h. 11·8m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H.	Sunrise. M.	Sunset. H.	Sunset. M.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water. H.	Low Water. M.
Sat. 17	Evening party to Miss Manning, Breach Candy, 9 p.m. Novelty Theatre ; Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Co., 9 p. m. Fancy Bazaar, Byculla School, 4 to 7 p.m. Vaiturna, Enquiries.	6	10	5	20	11 11	21m 9 a	4 4	20m 28 a
Sun. 18	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6	11	5	2	10 11	53m 39 a	5 4	2m 54 a
Mon. 19	English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur. Novelty Theatre : Maccab 's performance, 9 p. m. Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Vistry, 5-30 p.m.	6	11	5	20	11	24m ...	5 5	33m 20 a
Tu. 20	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6	12	5	20	0 11	9m 53m	6 5	3m 46 a
Wed. 21	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6	12	5	20	0 0	40m 21 a	6 6	22m 13 a
Thr. 22	Arrival of H. E. the Governor, from Mahableshwur. Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m. Annual Choral Festival, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 6 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6	13	5	19	1 0	12m 51 a	7 6	1m 41 a
Fri. 23	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m. Quadrille Party [illegible] I. P. Parel [illegible] khana, 9 p. m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Siam.	6	14	5	19	1 1	45m 24 a	7 7	28m 15 a

Left Aden on Tuesday at 11 p.m., 13th instant.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty toothpowder ; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. [illegible]

NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

On Monday evening last the Members of the Hyderabad Club entertained the Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk at dinner in honour of his return from his Mission to England as Delegate of H. H.'s Govt. The whole of the Europeans H. H's Service were present, as the Nawab Manir-ul-Mulk and several high Native Officials. Major Percy Gough, the President of the Club, occupied the Chair, and after dinner proposed the health of the guests in the following terms.

Gentlemen.—It is my very pleasing duty to propose to you the toast of the evening, the health of our distinguished guest and valued friend the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. My only regret is that this duty has not devolved upon some one more competent to fulfil it than myself. It requires an eloquence in which I am lamentably deficient to describe in anything like fitting terms the many claims which the Nawab possesses to our admiration and esteem. He has however lived for many years amongst us, most of us have enjoyed his friendship and have learnt to appreciate his high qualities. He has done innumerable acts of kindness, he has smoothed away as with the wand of a magician the most endless difficulties, and the most perplexing complications. The Club has given this dinner to welcome him on his return from England where he has fulfilled in a manner which defies criticism, the arduous and delicate duties of a special representative of H. H. the Nizam's Government, at a most critical juncture in state affairs. His experiences in England must have been novel and varied, and would be very interesting if he would tell us something about them. This much we know : that he has not employed his great talents in amassing a colossal fortune for himself, the ill-gotten proceeds of Mining Share, State Concessions and such like; but, gentlemen he has come back to us enriched with a mine of wealth in the golden opinions which he has earned from all with whom he has had anything to do. And on this more honourable acquisition we may offer him our hearty congratulations. I am sure you will all join most cordially in wishing the Nawab long life, health and strength to continue his valuable services to H. H's Government for many years to come. We will now drink his health with all the honours.

The guest of the evening rose, and replying to the toast of his health the Nawab said :—

Gentlemen.—It is not easy for me to find expression in words for my feelings this evening, nor can I fitly acknowledge the many kind and flattering expressions which have fallen from Major Gough.

At all times a reception so kind as this must have been extremely gratifying to me, but on this occasion when returning to you all, my friends, from a first visit to the great world beyond the seas, I recognise that moments perhaps the happiest I have ever known are closing for me an experience of surpassing interest. And now as I am an officer growing old in the service of His Higness the Nizam, you will doubtless wish me to tell you something of the events of the past six months—what I have seen in that world over the great waters, and what are the more striking and visible contrasts between the civilizations of the East and those of the West. One very strong impression I wish to convoy to you is this :—if you should visit western Europe to observe the signs of a perpetual progress, and of a rapid adaptability to modern improvements, then, truly you will find all this and much more, and attractive indeed to the visitor must be that boundless prospect of growth and change. And further it is very good to see the wealth and the magnificence everywhere of those western societies, and still more the energy displayed by wealthy classes, who devote themselves to the arts, or to politics, to literature or to country pursuits, not less steadily than if hard work was a necessity to them :—In this way and in this way only, are the European aristocracies able to justify in these days the privileges of their position against the advances of the new Democracy. All these evidences of changes now taking place on the methods of western nations appear to be very important, and in this direction at least, valuable to us are the teachings of Europe. But if on the other hand the results of government and social progress are to be estimated rather by the general happiness of the people governed than by signs of mere wealth or the spectacle of great armies ready for the field, then indeed I should be slow to admit that Europe can teach us any lesson. There is the appearance of a poverty more pinching and of a misery more distressing in a single quarter of London than could be found in all the Deccan,—yes, I believe I might safely say, more than in all India. For here at least the poorest man can enjoy the sunshine, while here the richest man cannot buy happiness, when for weeks together the sun is never seen ; and thus it happens no doubt that while many Englishmen are content to spend the best years of their lives here, not one of our race would be able to endure any long removal to England. But if in England I failed to see that life is to the poor man so good a thing as it is with us, yet I was much struck with the evdence on all rides of England's Power. To get an idea of the resources of England and where her real strength lies, you must leave London and go into the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire and the North. There indeed you will at once find those sources of national strength which have sent England to India and to all parts of the world and have made her what she is. My friends we often think of our population of 250 millions, and we marvel when we contrast it with the thirty millions or so of people who inhabit England; but this mere comparison contained in these figures, is worthless. England's real power is in that wonderful machinery which I was privileged to see at Manchester and elsewhere. What are the muscles and sinews of mere men—men who require to eat and sleep and who a little later must die, when weighed in the scales against those gigantic men of steel and iron who need neither food nor rest, but who continue at all times and in all climates to work as the patient bond slaves of the British Nation. So you see that behind the thirty millions in England there is this immense reserve force of iron men, equivalent perhaps to two hundred millions more, a vast fighting army, encumbered by neither women nor children. This is the real value and significance of England's wealth, which finds no true expression in the palaces and carriages of the great nobles in London, but must be looked for in her provincial cities. I am able in these few minutes to tell you little of the strange impressions and ideas that necessarily follow after a first visit to England. During the past six months I have learned much, and some things also is was proper to unlearn : and very much also I have observed which brings a conviction of the advantages we possess over the European Nation. It appears to me that on the Continent and even in England there are many symptoms which show that the masses of the peoples are less contented than with us because they are less happy than here, and that there the discontent admits no remedy. Here in Hyderabad on the other hand, surrounded as we are on all sides by the power of the greatest nation on the globe, we are entirely secure from revolutionary troubles both from within and without : and assuredly this cannot be said of any one nation in Europe to day—no not one ! The last view I had of Europe was of the great volcano opposite the city of Naples, its top wreathed in smoke and reflecting redly the fierce fires below the surface. And when I remembered that two days later the new German Emperor, the greatest Captain of Europe, was coming there to Naples, I was reminded very forcibly that there are to-day volcanic forces even more active and more inevitable than those which two thousand years ago destroyed an earlier civilisation under the overflow from Vesuvius. So until Europe has herself been able to settle these great questions which are agitating her and which threaten a wide-spread destruction, let us continue as now to disregard the counsels of those who would recommend us in India to embrace revolutionary theories of what is called Representative government. That form of Government even in England, affords little satisfaction to what is wisest and best in the community. It is not too much to say that in the Europe of today, those nations whose systems of Government are most modernised, are the very nations whose conditions are found to be most critical and where even the continuance of National life is most precarious. England alone relying on the wise arrangements of her Statesmen, hundreds of years since dead, promises to stand safely on the threshold of a new world and to live to witness the new order of things. When that future has declared itself, then our time of re-arrangement may have come, but it has not come yet. Russia is today agitated by a demand for a National Congress : Russia is but one nation, we in India are many distinct nations, differing in customs, in caste and in creeds. If it is true that these developments even in Russia threaten to destroy her unity and to leave her a little later a number of disconnected States, at the mercy either of great foreign enemies, or of one another, if this is so—then what would not happen to us if here we were mad enough to listen to similar teachings ? When the various nations of Europe—the Russians, the French, the Germans, and the English—have shown us the spectacle of a Congress in which they can all meet and legislate, then, and not till then, guided by that experience may Mussulmans and Sikhs and fighting Pathans, mingle at Allahabad or Madras in peaceful assembly with Bengalis or Maharattas. If indeed the other peoples of India are now ready for this Congress project, still I make bold to say we Mahommedans are not. Before we commence to make laws for others, let us show that all is complete within our own boundaries. Have we got so much unemployed ability here, that we can send delegates to employ their years at distant congress centres ? Who will go from here on any such errand ? Or must we engage for this service these cultured gentlemen from Bengal ? No, my friends what I have this year seen of Islam elsewhere suggests to me quite other needs. Who are the chosen ambassadors of the Sultan and the Shah to London ? Rustem the Italian and Malcolm, the Armenian, Christians both ! Is this as it should be ? And where now are the Standards of Omar, or what encouragement do we derive in the position of the Egypt of today ? When I think on these things and the lessons they contain, then, I recognise that here in Hyderabad alone, Islam unshadowed by foreign encroachments, may yet revive with something of our ancient glories. But our present duty is to our own Nation, here around our own shrines.—*Deccan Times.*

REFERRING to the recent block in the Suez Canal, a home paper remarks :—"What an unfortunate thing it would be if such an accident were to occur when we were at war with Russia and wished to despatch troops to India with all possible speed ! [illegible]

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

STEWARDS.—Brigade-Surgeon A C Gaye, Col St J LeMarchant, R H A, A Kayser, Esq, CS, T M Filgate, Esq, Col A W Becher Equerry, Col J F Willoughby, 3rd Lt Cavly, and Col R Westmacott, 28th Bombay Pioneers. Brigade-Surgeon A C Gaye, honorary secretary ; Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, assistant secretary.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH 1889.

1st Race—The Derby.—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, for all Maiden Arabs, weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14lbs extra : maidens of the day allowed 4lbs, Galloways allowed 5 lbs R. C.

Entrances 1st December, 1888 Rs. 30 ; 1st January 1889, Rs. 100 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs. 200, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

2nd Race.—The Cowasjee Jehangheer Purse—Rs. 400 for all Maiden Arab and country-bred Galloways ; weight for age and inches, C B's allowed 10 lbs. Winners once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs extra : maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs R. C.

Entrances 1st December, 1888, Rs. 30 ; 1st January, 1889, Rs 50 1st February, 1889, Rs. 100, with a Sweepstakes of Rs 50, for each Galloway declared to start.

3rd Race.—The Eclipse Stakes—Rs 1,000 from the Fund—A Handicap for all Arab and country-bred Ponies, Arabs 13-2 C. B's 13-3 top weight not to exceed 11s ⅞, mile.

Entrance 1st December, 1888, Rs 30; 1st January, 1889, Rs. 50 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs 100. Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th February. Handicap to be published by the 25th February, 1889. Penalties as in the Turf Club Cup on the 2nd Day. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start.

4th Race.—The Welter—Rs 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, and Bombay Presidency C. B's bona fide and unconditionally the property of members of the following Clubs, viz, any Club in England recognised by the G N H Rules ; the Bengal and United Service Clubs Calcutta ; Byculla, Royal Yacht and Bombay Clubs, Bombay ; Madras Club, Madras ; the Club of Western India, Poona ; and the Sind Club Karachi. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winners once 7 lbs. twice 10 lbs oftener 14 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs of the day 14 lbs Galloways allowed 5 lbs extra, G. R.—1 mile.

Entrance, 1st December, 1888, Rs. 25 ; 1st January, 1889, Rs. 50 ; 1st February, Rs. 100, with a Sweepstakes of 2 G M for each horse declaredto start.

5th Race—All Horse Handicap—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund—For all horses—5 Furlongs.

Entrances 1st December, 1888, Rs. 30 ; 1st Jan. 1889, Rs. 100 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs. 200. Half forfeit for not accepting. The Handicap to be published the day before the race. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interests to start or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start Rs. 250 only will be given.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

1st Race—The Turf Club Cup—Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and country breds —1½ miles.

Entrances 1st December, 1888, Rs. 30 ; 1st January, 1889, Rs. 100 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs. 200. Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th February. Handicap to be published by the 25th February. 1889, winners after the publication of weight once 4lbs twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start.

2nd Race—His Highness Aga Khan's Purse—Rs 500 for all Maiden Arabs—The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows :—3 years 7st 4lbs, 4 years 7st 12lbs, 5 years 8st 5lbs, 6 years 8st 12lbs, 7 years 9st lbs. Winners once 5lbs, twice and oftener 7lbs extra. Winner of the Derby 5lbs, extra penalty R C.

Entrances 1st December, 1888, Rs 30 ; 1st January, 1889, Rs. 100 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs 200.

With a Sweepstakes of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start—Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3rd Race—The Melton Stakes—Rs 500 (Rs 250 subscribed by dealers, and Rs 250 from the Fund) for all Arab Ponies landed after the 1st September 1888. Weight for age and inches raised 7lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs 500 one stone extra—½ mile.

Entrances 1st January, 1889, Rs. 20 ; 1st February, 1889 Rs. 30, with a Sweepstakes of Rs 50 for each pony declared to start. Only ponies actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

4th Race—The Second Dealers Plate—By subscription about Rs 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September, 1888. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter.

Entrances 15th December, 1888, Rs 30 ; 1st January 1889, Rs 75 ; 1st February, 1889, Rs 100 ; 25th February, 1889, Rs 200.

When the race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 from Stakes, and the third horse to save his stakes.

Weight.—3 years old 14 hands 7st. 9lbs. 4 years old 14 hands 8st. 4lbs. 5 years old 14 hands 8st. 9lbs. 6 years old 14 hands 8st. 12lbs.

One pound extra for every ¼ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3 ; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3 and 2lbs allowed for every ¼ of an inch below 14 hands.—1½ mile.

5th Race—Selling Race—Rs. 300 from the Fund ; for Maiden Arabs 10st 7lbs. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200 ; if entered to be sold for less than 1,200 ; 4lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Distance 5 furlongs—Entrance Rs. 20 to be made at 7 a.m., the day before the race.

3RD DAY—THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH.

1st Race— Selling Race—Rs. 300 from the Fund for all Arabs, 10st 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs 1,200 ; if entered to be so'd for less than Rs. 1,200. 4lbs allowed for every Rs 100 less 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs 20 to be made at 7 a.m the day before the race.

2nd Race—Mahomedan Cup— Presented by a few Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay. A Handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country breds. The Handicap to be published on or before the day before the race. Top weight not to exceed 11st—Distance 1½ miles.

Entrances 1st December 1888, Rs 30 ; 1st January 1889, Rs. 50. ; 1st February, 1889, Rs. 100. When the race will close with a Sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to strt. 5 horses in *bona-fide* different interest to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Half forfeit of entrance if declared by the 15th February.

3rd Race—Selling Race—Rs 500. For all horses. Winner to be sold for Rs 2,000. Top weight 9st 7lbs ; 7lbs allowed for every Rs. 500 under Rs 2,000—½ Mile. Entrance Rs 30. To close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

4th Race—The Zoroastrian Purse—Rs Presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay—For all Maiden Arabs that have never won a race before the day. Weight for age, Maidens landed after 1st September 1888, allowed 7lbs. Galloways allowed 5lbs extra.—1½ miles

Entrances 1st December 1888, Rs. 30 ; 1st January 1889. Rs. 50 ; 1st February 1886, Rs. 100.

With a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50. for each horse declared to start, 4 horses in bona-fide different interest to start or the Purse will be withheld.

5th Race—Arab Selling Race—Rs. 500—For all horses that have started in the 2nd Dealer's Plate. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd horse excluded. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200. Weight 10st 7lbs ; 7lbs allowed for every Rs 100 under Rs, 1200.—½ mile Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH.

1st Race.—The Winner's Handicap—Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Arabs and country breds that have started during the meeting—Forced for winners (Galloways ponies and G R Races excepted) at Rs. 50 for each race, won optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25. Nominations of horses to be sent by 7 a.m. the day before the race. The Handicap to be published by noon, and declaration as to starting to be made by 5 p.m.—2 miles.

2nd Race—The Consolation Stakes—Rs. 300 from the Fund, a Handicap for all Arabs and C B's that have been beaten during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Half forfeit entrances, &c., as in the Winner-Handicap—1¼ miles.

3rd Race—The Corinthian Stakes—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Handicamp for all Arabs and C B's bona fide and unconditionally the property of members of the Clubs named in the terms of the Welter—Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000, and any excess over that price to be divided equally between the Fund and the second horse ; entrance Rs. 30. Half forfeit ; entrances &c. as in the Winner's Handicap—1 mile.

4th Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Mr. John Wheal. A handicap for all ponies 13-2 and under distance ½ mile. Handicap to be published the day before the race.

Entrances 1st January 1889, Rs. 15. ; 1st February 1889, Rs. 30. ; 1st March 1889, Rs. 60, with a starting sweep of Rs. 30.

5th Race.—A cup—On its own terms to be published hereafter.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears it stated that a popular and able Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, merely because he had some qualms about playing detective in the Crawford business, has been transferred, from the pleasant surroundings of a happy home and flourishing garden in the Deccan, to the arid plains of Upper Sind. Our contemporary adds, "we are assured that a belief to this effect is current in Bombay and is partly countenanced by the latest official *Gazette*. If so, what does it mean ? Is the order to "hunt with the hounds" a maxim of official necessity, and is there no such thing as a fair field and no favour in "the Kingdom ?"

THE latest novelty in bazaars has been held at Exeter. It was a "Charles Dickens" bazaar, a number of scenes illustrative of the great novelist's works being painted in panels around the hall over each stall. The scenes were chiefly these : Joe Gargery at the forge, "Great Expectations"; Rachel and Sissy at the Old Mill Shaft, "Hard Times" ; Pickwick addressing the members of his club ; Sydney Carton on the scaffold, "A Tale of Two Cities" ; Little Dorrit's party ; Nell and her grandfather, "The Old Curiosity Shop" ; Mr. Squeers administering brimstone and treacle, "Nicholas Nickleby" ; [illegible] going away [illegible] and the Maypole [illegible]

DIVINE SERV

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRIN

SAINT THOMAS' CATHED
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Ag
—Hymns 4, 315, and 176.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Ri
the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 26, and
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett.
Anthem—The Word is flesh become. "
80.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 6
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR H
7-30 a.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 36
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 316.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Magnificat 86
Dimittis 30.—Hymn 21, 264, and 217.
The offertories will be given to the Church F

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDO
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Co
with Sermon.—Hymns 165, and 197.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLAB
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 2
and 225.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—
238, 260, and 258.
Matins daily.—8 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAN
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute,
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Psalm 149 Tune Spohr.
Hymns 72, 202, and 266.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hy
(A. and M. Tune 194), 340, and 202.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy
munion.—Hymns 266 (to Tune 117), 527, and 3

GRANT ROAD M. E. CHURCH.
8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Preaching by Rev.
Stunts.
Morning subject, "Conditions of success in W
Souls."
Evening subject, "One Thing Lacking."

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANA
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Com
and Sermon.—Hymns 217, 112, and 178.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymn
274, and 223.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor r

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Serm
6 p.m.—Evensong Children's Service, Choral
Sermon.
Alms for General Expenses.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
10 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy C
munion.—Hymns 225, and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns
175, and 226.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 178, 284,
242.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. P. Griffith, of London.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Cordial invitation to all.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Services will be held on Sunday [illegible] on board the s.s. "Clan Graham" in the Pri
Dock.
Services will be held on board the s.s. Kelat in Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 a.m.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

- • The Earl and Countess of Jersey, s s Arcadia, England.
- • Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, s s Arcadia, England
- • Lady Greville, s s Arcadia, England
- • Hon'ble D G Leigh, s s Arcadia, England
- • Hon'ble J Pigot, s s Arcadia, England
- Hon'ble J O'Kinealy, s s Arcadia, England
- • Hon'ble J Norris, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr W R Wynne, Nagpur
- • Mr A M Clarke, do
- • Mr A Anderson, do
- • Mr and Mrs Watson, do
- • Mr A Davidson, Nasick
- • Capt A Gwynn, Calcutta
- • Mr and Mrs S Shaw, s s Arcadia, England
- • Lieut-Col and Mrs Grigg, s s Arcadia, England
- Mr J Hare, s s Arcadia, England
- Mr F Cohen, s s Arcadia, England
- Mr Mescheisohn, s s Arcadia, England
- Mr Nachmann, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr R H Brander, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr J L Hare, s s Arcadia England
- • Mrs Colvill, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr and Mrs H Chapman s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr and Mrs Foncar, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr L J Reuss, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr J B Buckle, s s Arcadia, England
- Capt and Mrs A Middleton, s s Arcadia, England
- • Miss E Hunston, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr S Sinha, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr C Buller, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mrs Grimshawe, s s Arcadia, England
- • Capt Peile, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr M Wilson, s s Arcadia, England
- • Miss E Dess, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr A C Tupp, Act-Gen, s s Arcadia, England
- Mr J Freeman, s s Arcadia, England
- Dr N Haedicke, s s Arcadia, England
- • Mr R E Cary, Melbourne
- • Mr H J Landon
- • Mr R Lush,
- • Mr and Mrs Bagnall, Ajmere
- • Dr Kilkelly
- • Mr and Mrs R Pinhey, Karachi
- Mr Aali Bey
- • Mr W H Godden, Hubli
- • Major A Elliot
- Col and Mrs Ewart
- Mr J Talbot, Calcutta
- Dr J Gray, Calcutta
- • Col F Coddington, Simla
- • Col M Millett, Dha[illegible]sala
- Capt and Mrs Tracey
- Mr and Mrs Steele, [illegible]cutta
- • Mr F Armfield, [illegible]soorie
- • Mr A Quicros, [illegible]
- • Mr F Beatty, [illegible]
- • Miss Shaw, Surat
- Capt F G Mann, RE
- Mr A P Marsden
- Major H Cherry
- Capt G Symonds
- Mr M Psychanos
- Mr S Bonlily
- Mr C Henderson
- Mr W Fernie, Bombay
- Mr G W Dean, Bareilly
- Mr J H Brought[illegible] Madras
- Mr F B Tuck, Colar
- Mr M Baig, Dewan Janjira
- Mr B Batt, China
- • Mr W W Cord[illegible] Queen's Bay Seal[illegible]
- Mr F Fowler-Butl[illegible] Poona
- • Miss Jaspar
- Miss Berthon
- Mr H H Southey, 7th Inf, Mhow
- Mr M Schiner, Bombay
- Mr F Place, Bombay
- Lt and Mrs Crester, [illegible] Bombay
- Mrs Doyle, England
- Miss Doyle, England
- Mr Wallace-Dunlop
- • Mr and Mrs S G[illegible]
- Capt F W Snell, Sa[illegible]waddi
- Comr C Arbuthnot, [illegible] H M's Mariner
- Lieut J Warren, H M's Mariner
- Lieut J Lodder, [illegible] H M's Mariner
- Lieut J Nicholas, [illegible] H M's Mariner, Bom[illegible]
- Surgeon E Corcoran, H M's Mariner, Bom[illegible]
- Lieut P A Palmer, [illegible] H M's Mariner, B[illegible]bay
- Mr J J H[illegible], R.M. [illegible] Mariner, Bombay
- Mr J Heyn, Bombay
- Mr A Conley, do
- Mr F Pichard do
- Mr W Barrett do
- Mr J G Hall do
- Mr B Schnabel do
- • Mr F Bell do
- • Revd Lonergan, H Malabar
- Mr J Harper, Calcutta
- Capt MacCalmont
- • Lieut Basevi, [illegible]land
- • Mrs E Briggs, Ba[illegible]lore
- Mr B Strauss, Bombay
- Miss Cotes, do
- Mr and Mrs F L Cha[illegible] CS, Municipal Com[illegible]sioner, Bombay
- Mr and Mrs F G [illegible]know
- Revd W Beatty, Surat
- Mr Kayde
- Mr W G Dowsie
- Major Baugh
- Mrs Birch

ALL the capitals of Europe save one are increasing in population, and that one, our readers will be surprised to hear, is St. Petersburg. If Constantinople had shown a falling off, one would not have wondered, but it is difficult to realise that the Russian capital has in seven years been reduced from 929,000 to [illegible] souls. So difficult is the fact of realisation, indeed, that the Russian authorities refuse to realise it, and arrangements of the [illegible] stringent and comprehensive kind are now being [illegible] another census of St. P[illegible] During the last [illegible] the people many families stayed out all [illegible] enumeration, so in December [illegible] officials will be told off to [illegible] found in the streets. The [illegible] and enumerated [illegible] that a good many [illegible] capital will [illegible] Czar is determined [illegible] respectable [illegible] his wishes [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 18, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE "ARMSTRONG" BRACE, Best and Strongest made, will wear for years. Rs. 3-8 pair. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"KHAKEE" DOE GLOVES, a Supply just to hand. Rs. 3-8 pair. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, a few Young LADIES as Saleswomen.—none but willing hands need apply at once to the Proprietor SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE our new Xmas toys, Xmas dolls and cards, arrived by last mail. The choicest collection any firm can boast of—Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN EUROPEAN BAND MASTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT, has good experience in both Military and String Bands, Composing and Arranging Music. Apply to "E," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. N. L. Ghosh's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Brougham, Victoria, Horse, &c., at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club. TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort.—A Most Comfortable and Accommodative Hotel, being unrivalled for Cleanliness. Large and Airy Rooms available. Terms Moderate.

EXPERIENCED AYAH, never seen sick, is open to engagement, for the voyage home. Reference: B. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED, Breeding Cages, Parrot Cages, Canary Cages, in Great Variety—The FANCY GOODS TRADING COMPANY, Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14 per bottle; Kepler's Malt, with Cod Liver Oil Rs. 1-6; Hazeline As. 15.—WRIGHT and Co. Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

31 HORSES Amongst Capital Hacks, Hunters, Chargers, Trappers, and Pig-stickers will be sold by Public Auction at Jaffer Jussuff, East Street, Poona, on TUESDAY, 20 Nov., at 8 a.m.

TO LET.—1st Floor, in Marine Cross Lane, Fort, good for office or dwelling. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, *Jam-e Jamshed* Office.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

ICES, Wines, Spirits, Confectionery, French and English Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Ladies Fans, Scents, Toilet Powders, Christmas and New Year's Cards, from 1 Anna to 15 Rupees each, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 28, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE,-a very light stylish BROUGHAM, by Stephens, in excellent order. Rs. 900. PRICE WEEDON, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE.—NEW ESTABLISHMENT. Just Opened, A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOK-SELLERS, opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

A SINGLE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with Bath-rooms attached, situated in Church Gate Street, TO BE LET. Apply to "B. A.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Steady, Competent ENGINEER, for an up-country Hodgart's Cotton Press. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—First-Class ENGINEER WANTED, for the Dredger "Keephees." Apply personally to the ACTING ENGINEER, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this Paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 56 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply on the Premises.

DEPOT OF GENUINE OIL-PAINTINGS and High Class Fine ART WORKS.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40 Meadow Street.

PHOTOS enlarged from Carte de Visite to [illegible] on Canvas in Oil-paint. Charges moderate.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

COLOURED INDIAN CHARACTERS, size 10 by 7. Price Re. 1 each and Rs. 4 for ½ doz. designs.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

RESIDENTS in the Mofussil, desirous of sending Indian Characters to Friends in England, m[ay] arrange to despatch them by the Mail leaving Bombay on 30th Nov. or 7th December.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

PICTURE and Plush-Frames, Easles and Stretchers, made to order. Samples on Application.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

STAFF OFFICERS SECOND-HAND KIT FOR SALE Almost new. Apply to BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

DAWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE, FEMALE PANTHER, about 9 months old, very tame. Early Offers requested. "Panther," care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 30 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "A.," [illegible].

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 39, Meadows Street.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All at my recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. A. DA CUNHA, Band Supplier for Dances and Parties, and Music Teacher, No. 11, [illegible] road, opposite to Government Book Depot, near Bible Society, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Coumbe's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 31 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dress-making and Millinery Establishment, 45, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION Open to the public. Maximum Rs. 1,000. Secured to heirs. Annual payments about Rs. 11. Fund not weighted with monthly subscriptions. Cheaper and less troublesome than Life Assurance. Head Office: Ratnagiri. Branches: Bombay and Sattara. Forms and particulars from Secretaries.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either to Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort or at Daniels & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 40 Art Designs to order. Photo-pastel, Crystoleum, Canvasing, Kastalins, Crayonium, small-sized to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings on sale [illegible]. Lessons by letter to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Mrs. W. H. McQ[illegible] "Bellairs House," Mazagon.

"CLUB HOTEL,"
POONA.

FACING THE CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL in the Station. Rates considerably REDUCED for the Cold Season. FIRST-CLASS TABLE and AIRY APARTMENTS.

NO EXTRAS.

W. S. GRIFFIN,
Proprietor.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Inchborva, Captain J W Eno, sailed last night for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE City line steamer City of Canterbury, Captain A B Gray, cleared last evening for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G I Baker, cleared out yesterday for Cutch Mandvie. She has 500 native passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain T H Franks, sailed yesterday for the coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and twenty passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Oriental, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in port yesterday from Mozambique and the East African ports, with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE s s Werneth Hall, Captain T H S Milard, cleared last evening for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs Deane and six children and Mr Morgan, as passengers.

THE B I steamer Busheer, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in port yesterday, from Marmagoa with a general cargo and Lieutenant Thornton, as a cabin, and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE British India steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, cleared last evening to sail for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Berthun, for Plymouth, Mr and Mrs Lewis, for Karachi; and 125 deck, for Karachi and Aden.

THE Anchor line steamer Armnia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain E G F Allen, Misses Bird, and Babbitt, Mrs K H Beams and two children, Revd J C R, and Mrs Ewing, Misses Eleanor, and Anna, and Master S, Ewing, Mr W and Mrs Fiddian and child, Mrs Holbrow, child and maid, Misses Hicks, S A Robinson, and Savage, Revd W S G Jones, Mr Stewart L Maddox, Mrs S E Newton, Mr and Mrs Pearson and two children, Mrs H A Vincent and infant, Revd D Whetton and Mr R R Weir.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. ARMENIA.

THE following is a list of passengers by s s Armenia, George Read, Commander, from Liverpool, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning:—Capt E G F Allan, Miss Bird, Miss Babbitt, Mrs K H Beams and two children, Rev J C R Ewing, Mrs Ewing, Miss Eleanor Ewing, Miss Anna Ewing, Master S Ewing, Mr W Fiddian, Mrs Fiddian and child, Mrs Holbrow, child and maid, Miss Hicks, Rev W S G Jones, Mr Stuart L Maddox, Mrs S E Newton, Mr and Mrs Pearson and two children, Miss S A Robinson, Miss Savage, Mrs H A Vincent, infant and ayah, Mr R R Weir, and Rev D Whitton. From Port Said—Archbishop Raphael.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. I. Head	1968	J. McCalmont ..	A	John M. Heyn.
" Venetia	1726	F. Cole.........	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Graham..	1911	Alexanderson ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
" China	1394	Billinge	H	K. Nixon & Co.
" City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray......	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co
" Werneth Hall	2696	T. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Armenia..	2211	G. Read	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Taif	878	H. Schumacker.	4	H. C. Joosub.
" Berenice.....	1707	F. Egger........	7	Ovon Haffir.
" Stura	1416	L. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Oriental (s)	Lewins	Mozambique, Oct. 13.
	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa.
	Armenia (s)	Read..........	Glasgow, Oct. 16.
	Pemba (s)	Skinner	Busreh & Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Madura (s)........	Franks........	Coast and Calcutta.
	Werneth Hall (s)..	Millard	Liverpool.
	Arcadia (s)	Alexanderson..	London.
	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday—
Steamer Busheer, for Marmagoa.
" Armenia, for Liverpool and Marseilles.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch Mandvie.
" Cy. of Canterbury, Gray, for Liverpool.
" Huzara, Campbell, for Karachi and London.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
12 Simla s ....Major ....Moulmein, Nov. 7.
H. M. I. M. S. Canning .... Rangoon, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURE.
November 12.—Steamer Dorunda.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
13	Scindia s............	....	Negapatam.
	Canara s.............	....	Bombay.
14	Secundra s	....	Rangoon.
	Dorunda s...........	....	Calcutta.

Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
12	Malda s	....	Calcutta.
	Nurjehan s	....	Calcutta.
	Himalaya s	....	Bombay.
13	Canara s	....	Calcutta.
	Clan Ranald s.......	....	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Coddington, Colonel, Survey of India, on furlough, to Europe, from Simla.
Hone, Captain, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Marshall, Lt Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Hyderabad.

NOVEMBER 15.

Guise, Captain, R A, on duty, to England, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 16.

Butler, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.
Weir Surgeon, Bengal, from sick leave, to England.
Alban, Captain 7th Bombay L I, from furlough, from England.
Morgan, Captain, 2nd Royal Irish, on leave, from Paloci.
Browne, Major, D A A G, for Musketry, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
McElphinny, Lieut, R E, on station leave, from Kirkee
Eastward, Lieut, on duty, to Eng, from R Pindi.
Southey, 2nd Lt, 7th Bombay L I, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Minett, Colonel, late 43rd Bengal L I, to retire, to England.
Brander, Lt, 32nd Pioneers, Bengal, off leave, to Mian Meer.
Coddington, Colonel, Bengal, on furlough, to England.
Alban, Captain, 7th Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to Mhow.
Collingwood, Major, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, on private leave, to England.
Browne, Major, Madras, on sick leave, to England.
Guise, Captain, R A, on duty, to England.
Fawcett, Surgeon-Major, 1st Madras Pioneers, on sick leave, to Europe.
Elliot, Major, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to Europe.
Beresford, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Dinapore.
Hone, Captain, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 17, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant this evening. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. Officer appointed for that purpose.

2. No 1277 Vol G Almeida having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

MR GLADSTONE has been very busy in his library lately. In addition to the arrangement of his letters with a view to future publication, Mr. Gladstone has been preparing his Irish speeches for Birmingham, and also writing an article for the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The subject of this article is the Armada and the Reformation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

THE considerable drop of ⅜ per cent. took place in Consols yesterday at 97. There had been a withdrawal of £600,000 in Gold from the Bank of England; but the Bank's weekly statement gives the Reserve at 38 per cent. of the Liabilities, an increase of one per cent. since the previous Wednesday, and there had been no change in the Bank or market rates of discount. The French Funds, on the other hand, were ¼ per cent. higher in 3 per cent Rentes in Paris, at 82. Silver was unchanged in London at 43d. per oz; but Rupee securities advanced ⅜ per cent. in each denomination, say to £67½ and 71½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was put down yesterday to 1s. 4⅛d. The weekly specie Shipments wired are £20,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold for this port.

The Mincing Lane Markets were without further movement yesterday; and the only change in Wheat was a decline of 1d. percental in Spot No. 1, Soft White in Liverpool

COTTON in Liverpool was steady, and Surats firmer. The day's sales aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats—the same figures exactly as Wednesday's. The Imports were 13,000 bales. Spot Mid-American was unaltered at 5⅞d.; but in Surats there was an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in "Good Fair" Oomrawuttee; and of 1-16d. in "Good" and "Fine" Oomrawuttee, in "Good" Broach, and in "Good Fair" Dhollera. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 10 cents for spot Cotton, and 9-91 cents for February-Futures were still the rates. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were decidely light at 47,000 bales, making the figures for the three years compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886
Thursday's Receipts	47,000	35,000	30,000
Five days' do.	220,000	231,000	218,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,018,000	2,55,000	2,10,000

Our local market opened with a quiet feeling, and little enquiry from any quarter, though prices were generally steady at yesterday's level. Later in the day, however, a better demand was felt, and a considerable line of "Good" Bengals was looked for January-February delivery, at Rs. 173-4 per candy. A few hundred bales of Akola, for March delivery, were also contracted for at Rs. 213; and about the same quantity of ready new Dhulia was taken at Rs. 218-9 per candy. Of old stuff only a little Pachora changed hands at Rs. 185.

WHEAT—The usual moderate amount of business has been reported again to-day, and the tone of the market continues steady with rates generally unaltered.

SEEDS have been neglected, transactions having been on a very small scale. At closing *Linseed* was quoted one anna per cwt lower, at Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 7-0-0. *Rapeseed* has been steady and unchanged in value for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................	825	bales
Wheat..................	23,725	cwt.
Linseed	1,635	"
Rapeseed	3,540	"
Gingellyseed	7,490	"

FREIGHTS are firm for November-December business, with takers of room at former rates, but little tonnage is offering. Further forward tonnage is available at last quotations, but takers are scarce. Business has been done to-day, for next month's shipment to London, at 26s. 3d. for Seeds; and in measurement cargo to Liverpool for the same shipment at the same rate.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a little more activity in our market to-day, and in sympathy with firmer quotations from Calcutta, our rates have advanced fully 1-32d. on yesterday's quotations. A good deal of private Paper has come out and has been placed at 1s. 4 23-32d. for this year, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. for next January-February for 3 months' sight Credits; some private Demand has also been sold at 1s. 4 9-16d. for January-March, and 1s. 4 17-32d. for April delivery; but these rates were only available for a time. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were freely offered at 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 17-32d., respectively, to the end of January, without any response from remitters; and the market closed firm at our quotations, say:—

	Ready.	Forward. Per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 17-32d.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 4¼d.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 21-32d.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Credits do. ..	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 4 23-32 d.
Francs do. ..	1.77	1.76¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—News from Calcutta being of a strong tenor, this market opened with a firm feeling, and a still upward tendency in rates, with Fours for cash quoted at 98 5-16; for the next account at 98⅜, and for January, at 98½. As the day advanced a further rise was established of 1-16 per cent., which in the case of the November account became ⅜, the closing rate for cash having been 98⅜. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been very little doing to-day, but the feeling with regard to Mill scrip continues to improve. City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 980; and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 950. Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 10 dearer, at Rs. 835. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 345 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	890
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India..............	37,390	£125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co........	950	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	...	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	12	125	Rs. 20	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	600
East India Press Co. .	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 180	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,600	8,600	Rs. 0	1,300xd
French Press Co.	700	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	600	60	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	460	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	137½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	395
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	539 500
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	81
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 3	285
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 10	320 440
Sind Press Co.	600	8,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	R. 12	4.0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co. ...	200	500	50	2	550
Volkart Press Co. ..	605	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	550

MISCELLANEOUS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 100	200 150	10 p ct	20 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	400	60	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	700	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	880
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,310
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	275	Rs. 331	835
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—		5 p.c.	118
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	—	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	20	Rs 10	4
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	[illegible]
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	180
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	30	Rs. 10	31
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	15 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	[illegible]xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	Nil	345
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	83xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...		...	20
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	12,500	25	25	Rs. 3	7
Treacher & Co. Ld. ..	2,025	100	80	Rs. 21	1,225
Thacker & Co. Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	15	165nd
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	all	[illegible]	
[illegible] & Co	[illegible]				

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

BAINBRIDGE.—November 3, at Karachi, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARAKA.—November 15, Framjee Dadabhoy Karaka, father of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at his residence, Chowpati, Bombay, aged 88 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—November 12, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Oude, the wife of Major E Mayne Alexander Seaforth Highlanders, Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal, of a daughter.

HOLLOWAY.—November 10, at Lahore, the wife of C. E. Holloway, North-Western Railway, of a son.

JAMES.—November 12, at Cocanada, the wife of W Rhodes James, of a daughter.

MACMILLAN.—November 1, at Chatrapur, Ganjam District, the wife of R W M Macmillan, Local Fund Engineer, of a daughter.

WALKER.—November 7, at Monghyr, the wife of R A Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MONEY—GILMORE.—November 5, at Kheora, Punjab, by the Rev H Rountree, William H H Money, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Charles Gilmore, Government Engineering College, Sedpore, Howrah.

SMART—WINGROVE.—Nov 3, at All Saints' Church Shillong by the Rev Walter Hamilton, Orton Gastrel Smart, Executive Engineer, P W D, eldest son of R B Smart, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, to Lilian Frederica Wingrove.

STEVENS—COX.—November 6, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev J Richardson, Ernest Humphrey, third son of the late Edward Thomas Stevens, of Salisbury Wilts, to Jessie Lindsay, elder daughter of the late Charles Lindsay Cox, Bengal Medical Service.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

THE announcement that was made yesterday that the High Court had issued an order calling upon Sindekar, Dabir, and some others, who had acknowledged giving illegal gratifications to Hanmantrao, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted, requires, a legal reader will well understand, to be considerably modified. An order worded in those precise terms would scarcely be warranted by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and when it is stated that the intervention of the High Court has been based on section 437 of that Code, it will be understood that there is no question of calling upon Sindekar and Dabir or any one else to show cause against any proceeding whatever. The High Court have been moved to action under circumstances which may very briefly be stated. At the end of last month one Ganesh Nayaren Sathe laid a complaint in the Court of Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate at Poona, against Dabir, Sindekar, and four others—Yadawrao Krishna Sathe, Mahadeo Keshew Kuntekar, Jawakar, and Sathabi—charging them with bribery, under half a dozen sections of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Ganesh Narayen Sathe is an unassuming shopkeeper at Poona, under no special obligation to be a vindicator of public morality, and if it be asked "*que diable allait il faire dans cette galere?*" no more conclusive answer can be given than that he is believed to have been moved to this course by a Brahmin clique who have taken sides in recent events in Poona, and whose prayers and sacrifices, if the mofussil native papers may be believed, have not been offered in the interests of the prosecution. Ganesh Narayen's complaint, which was put forward in the interest of "equity and even-handed justice," was that the reasons for which Hanmantrao had been sent to gaol for two years were "fully and equally applicable to the misconduct of the said six accused persons," that they were really the principal offenders, and that "anyone in India and in the whole of the civilised world will naturally look upon these proceedings in which Mr. Hanmantrao alone has been treated as an offender to the entire exclusion of these persons as contrary to the principles of equity and even-handed justice." Such was the substance of the information laid before Mr. Vidal. It wound up with a request to the District Magistrate to "kindly issue a warrant against the said six accused gentlemen." For reasons which do not appear in any published report of the proceedings, Mr. Vidal declined to grant the prayer of the complainant. The papers, however, appear to have come before the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision. It is under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the High Court has intervened. That section provides that "on examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him, to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or instruct any subordinate magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which may have been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged." The effect of the order issued by Justices Birdwood and Jardine, therefore, will be that the District Magistrate of Poona will take up again the complaint made by Mr. Ganesh Narayen Sathe, the previous order of discharge being *ipso facto* set aside by the intervention of the High Court, and the whole matter being begun again from the beginning.

We need not anticipate the result of the new enquiry, and the reasons which led Mr. Vidal to dismiss the complaint in the first instance are not before us. But it may be well to point out that the Civil Procedure Code contains at least one provision which may possibly have prevented Mr. Ganesh Narayen Sathe from vindicating the equities in Mr. Vidal's Court. Section 197, which deals with the prosecution of judges and public servants, lays down that "when any judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India, or the Local Government, is accused as such judge or public servant of any offence, no court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government or of some court or other authority to which such judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government." It will thus be seen that there are offences, or more strictly speaking offenders, over which the jurisdiction of the courts is limited and conditioned by the authority of the Executive. Whether the offences with which the Poona shopkeeper wished Dabir and Sindekar and their four co-defendants to be charged come within the limitations marked out in the Code is a point to which justice is certain to be done in due course. It is sufficient to notice here that Dabir and Sindekar are Government servants, and that it was exclusively in regard to their status as public servants that they gave illegal gratifications to Hanmantrao. Doubtless it is open to the complainant to allege that it was in their private capacity that they gave the money; but just so far and no farther than it would be open to an apologist for Lord Bacon to plead that it was in his private capacity that that eminent judge was bribed. We have, however, no wish to anticipate such decision as may be arrived at on the important question whether the sanction of the Government is necessary before proceedings can be taken on such an information as that which was laid before Mr. Vidal last month. Another question of great importance is brought into view by the action of the High Court. Undoubtedly the chief evidence against Dabir and Sindekar that the proceedings against Hanmantrao includes is the evidence of the men themselves. There was confirmatory evidence, it is true, but it was circumstantial and secondary, and it may be questioned if by itself it would have made a complete case. Now under the Indian Evidence Act the greater part of the direct evidence—that in fact which was given by the men who bribed Hanmantrao—is not available for such proceedings as may be taken against these men. The [illegible] of evidence, as is well known, [illegible] regard to criminal [illegible] a witness can always [illegible] an answer which he may [illegible] criminate himself. In India the rule is different. It is held to be no excuse for declining to answer a question that the answer given will criminate the person who gives it, or will expose him to any kind of forfeiture or penalty. But the law gives the witness powerful protection in the proviso that whatever he may have said against himself in evidence, shall not subject him to arrest or prosecution or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding. The notion on which the information recently laid in Mr. Vidal's Court seemed to be based was that the men who corrupted Hanmantrao's probity had condemned themselves out of their own mouths, and that nothing remained to be done but to proceed against them on their own confessions. But the Indian Evidence Act makes the process less easy than that, and would materially restrict the body of evidence available for any proceedings against witnesses deemed to have criminated themselves in this case, or any case of a like nature.

It was not without reason that the Criminal Procedure Code reserved to the Executive the initiative in a carefully defined series of offences. The invitation that has been addressed to the Government of Bombay by an adviser who can scarcely be called *amicus curiæ* to deal with all who admit the payment of bribes as they have dealt with Hanmantrao is intelligible enough, but there is on the face of it nothing that need make it a matter of regret that the Legislative has left the Government a large discretion in dealing with such cases. Grave detriment to the public interest might result if the State were to surrender to a Poona shopkeeper the powers which vest in it in regard to the initiation of proceedings against its servants, as well as to the form of inquiry into such allegations as may be made against them Occasions may arise in which the public interest demands nothing so much as the pouring in of light upon the dark corners of the Administration. We have never concealed our preference for dealing in the ordinary courts with serious allegations against public servants when that procedure is sufficient for the chief purpose which must always be kept in view. The Legislature has anticipated the contingency that has more than once been realized of a set of circumstances in which the vindication of the law in an individual case would need to be made subsidiary to the broader purpose of inquiring into allegations covering a wide area and extending a long time back. An inquiry of this kind, even when conducted with all the safeguards which statutory regulations will provide, may not satisfy the highest ideal. But if the end proposed be borne in mind, it must be admitted that it is well adapted for its purpose. The public interest is far less involved in the question whether or not an eminent official has been guilty of a series of irregularities imputed to him than in the serious question whatever corruption is largely prevalent in particular departments of the administration. The High Court, it has been seen from the first, could never give us an inquiry into the state of the subordinate administration of the Deccan; yet no one we suppose will at this time of day deny that such an inquiry is a matter of the gravest public necessity. Whatever may have been thought on that subject two months ago there can be no doubt concerning it now. Above and beyond even the serious personal element in the inquiry the supreme purpose so far as the more abiding considerations are concerned is to get at the truth about the condition of the subordinate service. It is evident that there are influences antagonistic to this view. It is believed that there are ways and means even now of limiting the scope of the enquiry, and of reducing the bulk and the efficacy of the testimony available. It is the easiest thing in the world for light-hearted commentators upon the proceedings to spread terror in the hearts of witnesses yet to be called by hanging over their heads the threats of prosecution and destitution of office. It is not to be supposed that these lucubrations are prompted by a desire to get upon record a body of frank and unbiassed testimony in regard to recent occurrences in the subordinate service. Meantime the public, aware of the discretion with which the Government are entrusted in these matters, will look to it for firmness and impartiality, subordinating every exercise of the discretion which the law gives it to the primary purpose of ascertaining the truth concerning the allegations impugning as to the purity of the administration.

THE recently promulgated scheme for the reform of medical education in Bombay has been received by the public and by the profession with so much satisfaction, that it is greatly to be regretted that its appearance should have coincided with certain personal changes in the Grant Medical College which have created natural discontent both within and without the service. On Dr. Carter's departure on leave in June last, his appointment was divided between Dr. Lyon and Dr. Waters, the former acting as Principal of the Grant Medical College, and the latter as first Physician of the J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene in the College. But notwithstanding a very recent Government Resolution enunciating the desirability of making as few changes as possible in the professorial staff a somewhat indiscriminate redistribution of appointments has just been made. Dr. Wellington Grey has superseded Dr. Lyon in the principalship of the College, an appointment which makes an abrupt departure from the principle which hitherto governed the chief appointments in the College and hospital. Previous to Dr. Carter's retirement, the officer appointed first physician also held the Principalship of the College; and it must be admitted that under this system the outcome of the work done in these allied institutions, under Drs. Morehead, Hunter, Cook, and Carter successively has been deservedly regarded with commendation by the Government and the public. There can be no doubt that institutions, the working of which is so much and so necessarily allied one with the other, should be under the control of one and the same mind. On Dr. Lyon's appointment, however, Lord Reay evidently intended to dissociate the two charges, but now by the appointment of Dr. Gray, Dr. Lyon's junior, to the combined charge of both, it would appear that his Excellency has seen reason for retracing his steps. Dr. Gray not being first physician, but Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, his appointment as Principal of the College still shows a divergence from the old order of things, and we must leave it to time to declare for or against the change. The other College appointments, however, may be commented on with less reserve. Dr. Waters, the first physician, has been suddenly relegated from the chair of Medicine, in which he has been acting for the last five months, to that of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, a post always held by a junior officer in similar institutions elsewhere; and the second physician has been as suddenly elevated to the chair of medicine, an appointment usually held by a senior physician. This strange departure from practice and precedent is generally condemned, not only in the service itself, but by unofficial medical men who have no interest in the question. A comparison of the claims of two accomplished medical men is necessarily a delicate and may be an invidious task. But Dr. Waters' seniority is beyond dispute, and the claims which it gives him are in no wise weakened by any considerations connected with his attainments and capacity. He is widely known as an authority on several branches of study, and the value of his contributions to medical literature have been freely recognized. Why, then, has a rule which has worked well hitherto been so suddenly—we had almost said so capriciously—departed from? For there are practical reasons against the new arrangement which are sure to assert themselves in the course of its working. There is, for instance, the fact that the chair of pathology is necessarily combined with hospital duties which most properly devolve on a junior or subordinate officer, and these must now, unless the old and better arrangement be reverted to on second thoughts, be discharged by the officer whose position as first physician will thus become anomalous. Nor is this all, for under these circumstances, it is impossible to conceive that the important relations subsisting between systematic and clinical instruction will not become vitiated, thus inflicting an entirely unintentional blow on medical education. Lord Reay, by his courageous treatment of other aspects of the question of medical education, has forbidden even a momentary suspicion that he would consciously do anything inimical to a cause which he is known to have very much at heart. The arrangement that is being so keenly canvassed has no necessary connection with the scheme which has been unfolded this week. It may, on the contrary, disturb the harmony of a very excellent plan, a contingency which we suspect cannot be in the mind of so independent a body as the Bombay Medical Union, who, we understand, contemplate making a representation to Government on the subject.

THE whole of one meeting of the Corporation and the half of another have been given to the consideration of a question of land purchase which in its way illustrates the rapid growth of the city, and one or two other matters of subordinate importance, but of some interest. The Standing Committee, finding that the level-crossings across both the main lines of railway traversing the Byculla Flats are constantly blocked from the interruption of large traffic deemed, it advisable that overbridges should be constructed. The contention of the Municipality is that the railway companies or rather the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is bound to build overbridges which become necessary if the Government order them to be built and provide the land. Obviously there are two sides to this contention, and a good deal may possibly turn on the cost of the land which the Government might have to provide if it used its compulsory power over the Railway Company. Now it so happens that a five storey building has already been commenced on the land in question, and that the Municipal Commissioner has been applied to to sanction plans for the erection of other structures—permission which he is legally bound to grant unless the Corporation decide to mark out the line of the approaches to the bridges which will certainly have to be built for public convenience and safety. The Standing Committee asked the Corporation to take this course. The proposal met with determined resistance. It was proposed to submit the question to a committee appointed to consider a general plan for street improvement appointed on the 12th July, and which has never since had a single sitting, and has done absolutely nothing. Then it was proposed to apply to Government for an opinion as to who is bound to erect the overbridges. All that is known to the Government on this subject is known to the Corporation, and no doubt the reply would have been to that effect. So it was decided to remit the question to a sleeping committee which has never yet given five minutes to the question of street improvement. But it was facetiously asked to "hasten its report"—a report on the subject of all the street improvements now and to come in all Bombay! In the meanwhile the land near the railway crossings will be rapidly covered with big buildings, which will add enormously to its cost—an inconvenience which may affect the pockets of the rate-payers considerably. Mr. Duxbury amused the Corporation by relating what had been done on a piece of land situated on the [illegible] over which the Manchester and [illegible] railway was to be taken. A row of houses were built right athwart its [illegible] sation insisted on for giving way. The engineers, finding the builders [illegible] carried the line on some [illegible] a curve so as to avoid the houses, [illegible] could live in them, for they had not been built to stand but to be sold, and they tumbled into ruin in a few years—to the great loss of clever speculators. The parable has an application for those who may be inclined to go and do likewise on the Byculla Flats.

THE recommendation of the Revision Committee of the French Chamber of Representatives that the Senate and the Presidency shall be abolished is, so far as may be judged at a distance, a decided triumph of General Boulanger's ideas. When examined before the Committee the General declined to put forward any programme, saying that he had opinions but no plans. Yet on the crucial point of the Presidency he stated that if it were put to the vote he would vote for its abolition. He allowed it to be inferred that he would prefer one Chamber to two, but took care not to array against him the interests represented by the Senate. The Revision Committee was constituted by M. Floquet as a means of forcing the hands of General Boulanger and his supporters in compelling them to show their cards. In the result the General has scored, for the points on which he expressed an opinion, have been precisely those on which the Committee has reported favourably. The questions suggested by the Committee will be submitted to a Congress of both houses, which will enjoy plenary powers, and may even transform the Republic into a dictatorship or restore the monarchy. M. Floquet, when this danger was pointed out, replied with a confidence which may not be now quite unshaken that the presence of four hundred staunch Republicans would ensure the triumph of Republican ideas in the Congress—a sentiment in which the Boulangists were quite ready to concur, for the General stated to the Committee that he was a Republican in sentiment and conviction and never could be anything else.

AMONG the passengers who went home by the P. and O mail steamer, Arcadia, yesterday were Col. Marshall Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, and Mrs. Marshall and the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

LORD LANSDOWNE will probably visit Burma this cold season, and open the Toungoo-Mandalay railway.

WE regret to record the death yesterday at his residence, Choupati, of Mr. Framji Dadabhoy Karaka, father of the late second presidency magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The deceased gentleman had held, before his retirement, [illegible] service of Government, [illegible] in the subordinate agency of [illegible] Sudder Adawlut, and enjoyed the confidence and regard of all the judges under whom he had the privilege to serve. He died at the ripe age of 88 years.

WE understand that Mr. Framjee S. Bhownaggree, Agent to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownaggur, has failed to persuade immigrants who have come to Bombay from the Bhownaggur State to go back to their native places where there is not the slightest trace of a famine. Relief works are, however, opened by his Highness, in case there might be anything like a famine in the future. Mr. Framjee has, we learn, written to the honorary secretaries of the famine Relief Fund to induce the immigrants to go back to their native country, the Bhownaggur State defraying the expenses.

THE Pilotage statement laid before the members of the Port Trust at their meeting shows the number of vessels piloted into harbour during the week ending November 9th to have been 20 as against 19, the correspondent period of last year. The number of vessels entering [illegible] was 10 against 9.

THE editor of the *Indian Standard* writes:—Allow me to modify the statement in your issue of to-day that the *Indian Standard* is published under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland Mission. It is true that the editor belongs to that mission, but the auspices are much wider, and the request to which he acceded came from without.

VISCOUNT CROSS, says the *Morning Post*, has finally rejected the proposal for the erection of another diocese in India, with Allahabad as the cathedral city. It is believed, however, that something will be done eventually, but that Lucknow will be the headquarters of the first Bishop. The plot of ground near All Saints Church, which has been jealously preserved as a site for his coming Lordship's palace, may therefore be very well utilized for building a few houses, the want of which in this part of the station is much felt.

THE casket in which the Nellore Agricultural address was presented to Lord Connemara was remarkable in design. It was a representation of a plough, made of blackwood, with silver mountings. At the ploughshare there was a socket into which the address was put, a suitable inscription being traced on the lid of the socket.

SLIGHT rain has fallen in the Patna, Arrah, and Buxar districts, with the effect of checking the rise in the prices of food stuffs in the local bazaars. A brief but severe thunderstorm passed over Calcutta on Tuesday about two o'clock, and in the town and surrounding district heavy rain fell for several hours.

LETTERS received in Peshawar, on the 8th, show that the Amir was at Barj Guljan near [illegible]. Attaulla Khan was with him.

THE Amir's son, under the direction of Parwana Khan, carries on the duties of Government at Kabul.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. MACF[illegible] has been detained for some time [illegible] disposition, arrived in [illegible]

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER FORCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has ordered that the Infantry in the Army Corps on the Western frontier be increased to two Divisions each.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

It is officially explained that the increase to the Infantry on the Western frontier is solely a matter of re-distribution of the forces, and is due to the abolition of Charkoff as a military district.

[illegible]ORD SALISBURY AND THE IRISH DISSENTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

[illegible] banquet given at the Hotel Metropole last [illegible] address signed by eight hundred and [illegible]enting ministers in Ireland was present[illegible] Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington to [illegible]ract the Home Rule address presented to [illegible] Gladstone by the English dissenters. Lord Salisbury, speaking in reply, ridiculed the idea that granting autonomy to Ireland would have the way to the federation of the Empire, and said that surrender by the English to Ireland would be announcing to the world that there was nothing to fear from English resistance.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DROWNED AT SEA.

Mr. Jasper D. Pyne, the Parnellite member for Waterford, fell overboard between Holyhead and Dublin last night, and was drowned. It is believed he committed suicide.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENCY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The Revision Committee have decided in favour of the abolition of the Senate and the Presidency of the Republic.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In connection with the nomination of the Governor of Newfoundland as Governor of Queensland, to which Queensland objects, some of the Australian Colonies have asked to be consulted before the nomination of Governors is made. Lord Knutsford (Secretary of State for the Colonies) refuses to agree to this, and points out the danger of a Governor appearing as the nominee of a C[illegible]try.

[illegible] PURCHASE ACT.

[illegible]ll introduce a Bill in the Commons [illegible] next asking for five millions sterling for [illegible] purpose of extending the Land Purchase Act. Mr. Gladstone will oppose it with a [illegible]ll dealing with arrears.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Sir J. Gorst in reply to a question in the Commons said that Government had never recognised the preferential claim of anybody to lease the Burma Ruby Mines.

THE POPE AND IRISH POLITICS.

ROME, Nov. 15.

A fresh Papal Rescript has been issued, in which His Holiness the Pope commands the Irish Bishops to enforce the former Rescript, and order the priests to preach against boycotting and the Plan of Campaign.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Crawford was absent from the Court to-day through illness. The Thakur case however was proceeded with and witness was further cross-examined. He said that Baput and Upluk superceded him, and he was advised by his brother to pay a thousand rupees. He was summoned by Mr. Ommaney in July and made a statement before him. He was promised immunity by Mr. Ommaney. He kept his appointment still. On his arrival in Poona he stayed at the Hotel. He did not remember which hotel.

By Mr. Latham : He had acted under Mr. Ommaney during the last two months translating letters &c., in connection with these cases.

Govind Pandurang Thakur's brother said that he and the last witness were living together at N[illegible] [illegible] his brother's journey to Po[illegible] 1887. On his return his brother m[illegible] [illegible] he had had with Mr. Crawford [illegible] the latter demanded Rs. [illegible] his advice. Witness said Mr. [illegible] his superior he had better pay [illegible] his brother drew Rs. 1,000 and and [illegible] notes to Poona. On the return [illegible] brother, he intimated to him that he had paid the money.

Cross-examined witness said that Mr. Ommaney sent for him in July when a statement was made in Mr. Ommaney's bungalow. Ganesh Narayen Nagarkur, banker at Nagar, said, he had procured notes for Rs. 1,000 for Thakur in January or February 1887 ; part from the treasury.

Cross-examined witness said he did not know the numbers.

The treasury officer at Nagar deposed to issuing notes on February 1st 1887 ; five for hundred each in the name of Thakur Mamlatdar. It was not usual to enter the names of persons actually taking the notes ; any name given was entered.

Bapuji Kharkar, alienation assistant to the Commissioner said that Thakur stayed with him in January 1887. He told him that Mr. Crawford demanded Rs. 1,000 from him. Hanmantrao was present at the time and showedthe witness the notes. On returning again from Mr. Crawford's bungalow, witness told him he had paid the money to Hanmantrao. He had made a statement to Mr. Kennedy on the 26th July. He owned that after this he had deposed in Hanmantrao's case that he had made no statement against Mr. Crawford. After the Hanmantrao case, Mr. Ommanney asked for information and witness made a further statement. He had thought in the above case that his own dealings were referred to.

THE DUJEE BHOWE CASE.

The Thakur case was then closed, and Dujee Bhowe Paranjpe Mamlutdar of Jamkhed said that he repeatedly petitioned Mr. Crawford and was told that he would succeed if he could arrange with Hanmantrao. He went to Hanmantrao with Yaderao Sathe who explained his business to Hanmantrao. Hanmantro demanded Rs. 3,000, but after some haggling agreed to accept Rs. 2,000. Witness paid Rs. 500 on account, and after being gazetted mamlatdar, he paid the balance, but could not fix the date of either payment.

The statement made in various quarters to the effect that Government repudiates the guarantee given by Mr. Ommaney to mamlatdars and others who made statements, is officially denied, being entirely without foundation.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day, before the Hon'ble Sir W. Petheram, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Woodroofe moved on behalf of Mr. Moylan to have his appeal heard immediately. Mr. Woodroofe said he appeared in the temporary absence of his leader the Advocate-General, and he urged it was a matter of great importance to Mr. Moylan to have the appeal heard immediately.

Mr. Pugh, who appeared for the Recorder, asked for delay and stated that he did not know when he would be ready.

Mr. Woodroofe pressed the Court to fix an early date, and after some further discussion the Chief Justice fixed the 28th November peremptorily for [illegible]ring the appeal.

The following Counsel appear in the case :—[illegible] Mr. Moylan, Sir Charles Paul, Mr. Woodroofe and Mr. Phillips, Standing Counsel to the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Dunne ; for the Recorder, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Evans, and Mr. O'Kinnealy.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES AND LADY AITCHISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison left yesterday for Karachi, whence they sail to Europe. A large number of European and native gentlemen assembled at the Railway station to bid them farewell.

SIR JOHN GORST AND HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clark, Member for Caithness-shire called Sir John Gorst's attention to an article in the *Pioneer* of July 19th referring to Sir John's connection with Hyderabad. The Under-Secretary implied that the charges were wholly false, but that it was not his intention to take action. He stated that in the winter of 1883-84, he acted as Legal Adviser to the Prime Minister and Senior Regent at Hyderabad, but had since nothing to do with the affairs of the Hyderabad State except officially when he acted under the directions of the Secretary of State, and through the regular official channels.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

General Channer's brigade broke up yesterday at Abbottabad. The General proceeds to Jallundar as Colonel on the Staff to command the station.

THE THIBET QUESTION.

Mr. H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary, will not go with the Viceroy to Patiala, but leaves Lahore to-day for Darjeeling, where he meets Mr. Paul, the Commissioner, in order to confer with him on the Thibet question.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENTSHIP.

In regard to Sir Lepel Griffin's retirement from the Residentship at Hyderabad, the Viceroy will not make any permanent arrangements, but will leave the Marquis of Lansdowne to decide as to the future occupant of the post.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief, with Sir Robert Sanderman and the Head-Quarters staff, arrived at Singarhi, yesterday morning, from Dilkuna. To-day His Excellency proceeds to Loralai, inspecting the Fort at Singarhi on the way.

PROVINCIAL ALLOTMENTS.

There will shortly be a Conference of Delegates from the various subordinate Governments, at which the Ssupreme Government will be well represented, to dicuss the proposals contained in the recent despatch on the subject of provincial allotments. Mr. Weslland will represent the financial department of the Government of India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

To-day the Viceroy returned the visits of the Rajahs of Bhawalpur, Nabha, and Faridkot, and in the afternoon, received an address privately from the representatives of the Khalso Diwan which reviewed favourably the *varivur acto* of His Excellency's administration, and to which was added an appendix setting forth the history of the Sikhs, and some disadvantages under which the community labour. Lady Dufferin received an address at noon from the representatives of the people of Punjab ; from the Purdanashin ladies of Lahore, and a separate address brought from Gujranwalla. The Punjab address was said to bear fifty thousand signatures. Her Excellency replied to each separately, chiefly with reference to the Association for giving Medical aid to the women of India, and thanked them for the kindness with which they had supported her efforts. In the afternoon, Her Excellency paid a private visit to the Museum. There will be a Garden Party at Government House this evening, and, after dinner, Lord Dufferin will leave privately for Patiala.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The following is the programme of the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta. On the 29th instant, His Excellence reaches Sealdah, where he will be met by the Commissioner, Police Commissioner Presidency Division, and the Magistrate of Alipoor. At Government House he will be received by Sir Steuart Bayley and staff, Members of the Viceroy's Council, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, and dy the principal Civil and Military Officers. b guard of honor of the Eastern Bengal Railway Aolunteers, and of a Native Infantry will be furVished at Sealdah, and a guard of honor of British nnfantry and the Calcutta Volunteers will form up In front of Government House. The Body Guard iand the Calcutta Mounted Cavalry will form His Excellency's escort.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. B. Baden Powell has been appointed to be Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab ; Mr. J. Frizelle to be Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab ; Lieutenant C. Archer has been posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Beluchistan. Mr. T. J Plowden, late Resident of Kashmere, to be Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; and Colonel Mackenzie to be Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Aden at 4 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 9th instant, arrived here at noon to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Amphitrite which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pandua left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kashgar (Extra), left here for Bombay at daylight this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £600,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South Africa.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £19,600,000 ; unchanged ; public deposits, £4,400,000 ; unchanged ; other deposits, £25,900,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; other securities, £19,800,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; notes and gold £11,700,000 ; increase, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 15.

10 p.m.	80 5

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	86·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.—The barometer is still falling in Lower Burma, south of the Bay, and south of the Peninsula. It is rising almost everywhere else. The distribution is unchanged and normal. The direction of the winds is also normal, and the force everywhere is light or moderate. The temperature has fallen and slightly low for the time of the year. The weather is very fine, except in Burma, and south of the Peninsula, where the sky is cloudy and showers are falling. No rain except in these two regions.

OLD AND NEW IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

THIS scientific, inventive, contradictory age which poses as the most progressive of any, has, with an odd capriciousness, set the stamp of its approval not on the freshest novelty, but, on the most old-fashioned, if not mouldy relics of a past generation. Old books, old furniture, old china—everything antique (except, perhaps, old maids), has gone up in the market, while unique articles of "Vertu," like the "Grand Old Man," have an untold value in certain quarters. The most utilitarian and radical of eras has its sentimental and conservative side, and whatever its opinion on the superiority of latter-day workmanship, it feels a sense of security in the adoption of anything that has been sanctioned by old usage.

⁂

No doubt the survival of an antique beyond its contemporaries (even in the matter of old maids), implies that it is superior to ordinary wear and tear, if it also suggests that somebody has valued it sufficiently to keep it out of harm's way, and if its existence be not merely a verification of the old saying that "nought was never in danger," which possibly accounts for the presence of the many uncommonly hideous articles that are to be seen in every drawing-room that has existed for a generation. It seems that an inexplicable attraction, whether animal magnetism or a purely sentimental force, I know not, draws us to the past.

⁂

Perhaps we imagine that because we appreciate a beautiful thing, we share the glory that belongs to its maker—perhaps we feel our sense of the delights of living quickened when surrounded by the relics of a dead and buried past—perhaps our modern nectar-tea, beer, Burgundy, or Veuve Clicquot, or whatever else we call it, tastes all the sweeter when we drink it from cups that bore a fragrance to lips that are long since dead. Perhaps when we keep up old customs, revere old relics, and worship at the shrine of old associations, we feel no longer mere floating atoms, of humanity, but links in the great human chain, representatives of races that have fought the battle of life and passed away in the moment of triumph.

⁂

Our gratitude to those who have given us a poetical excuse for common-place acts ought to be unbounded. No one can call a goose unsentimental fare when it is sacrificed and eaten to celebrate a British victory. It is a consecration that ennobles the victim. However, if we look at the custom from another point of view, it is evident that we shall find a difference of opinion. A Spaniard would scarcely consider it a compliment to be asked to dine on a goose at Michaelmas, and the verdict of a committee of geese on the question may be anticipated. The sentiment, too, of the little wrens whose lives are annually sacrificed to St. Stephen, according to Irish custom, would not be found favourable to the keeping up of the pretty mummery of wren bushes hung with ribbons and waving garlands in expiation of the sin of their progenitor who roused a sleeping sentinel by hopping on his drum and sounding the death-knell of a forlorn hope. But the sentiment which dictates the martyrdom of wren and goose is the same. So St. Stephen's victims are slain, and Elizabeth's mandate obeyed as sure as the year goes round ; and until we have solved the problem of whether it is patriotism that keeps the custom up or the custom that keeps up patriotism, we cannot join the cry of the abolitionists.

⁂

Some charming usages have, unfortunately, developed into mere formulæ from the frequent repetition. The good old wish, "A Merry Christmas," drops from our lips with scarcely the prompting of a conscious thought, while it is often troublesome to frame a reply freighted with a due amount of warmth and sincerity. Then the ordinary handshake, which has a cordial and rational meaning on certain occasions, becomes a positive tax when tyrannical habit, combined with frequent meetings, forces one to bestow it four or five times daily on an acquaintance. I am inclined also to quarrel with the fashion in which we keep our birthdays. It would appear to me a much more poetical custom for the person whose birthday is to be celebrated, if he made it an occasion of rejoicing for his friends, instead of their marking it by congratulatory gifts—sorts of consolation stakes which they offer him for running in the race of life. Unlike birthdays, silver, golden, and diamond wedding days are never likely to fall from their too frequent occurrence ; there is a certainty in fact that we shall never grow tired of the repetition of our own personal ones. One diamond, and one golden, and two silver weddings each is about as much as any one should desire, and more than most people dare expect.

⁂

Earl FitzWilliam, of Wentworth and of Coollattin County Wicklow, has just been celebrating with his wife the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding day. Besides the magnificent gifts given by his English tenantry, there was a presentation on the part of his Irish tenants which in these troublesome times for landlords and tenants he must doubly value. A silver gilt salver of Irish manufacture, an album of Irish scenery and illuminated address—and beautifully illuminated address—were the tokens of good will with which his people showed their appreciation of his qualities as a landlord. The proceedings at Coollattin Park commenced with a monster school feast, organised by Lady Alice FitzWilliam, who issued invitations to three thousand pupils and teachers of the schools on the estate. Special trains brought the little and big guests, and a delightful lunch was served in a monster marquee, and an afternoon of hilarious joy was spent by the small fry ; jumping, racing, swinging, and velocipeding according as the fancy took them. At the tenants' feast, which followed, there was a series of such mild dissipations as substantial lunch, athletic sports for the men, and a dancing competition for the maids, which innovation found favour all around. Of course, the day was brought to a close with a blaze of fireworks, and the golden wedding *fête* terminated to the satisfaction of all who took part in it.

⁂

One of the pleasantest plays I have seen for a long time is Prince Karl, by Archibald Gunter, which is at present on the programme at the Lyceum. Prince Karl, an innocent young German, with, however, an eye to the main chance, has got himself engaged to an elderly English widow, supposed to be wealthy. Mr, Richard Mansfield plays the Prince, and does it to perfection, as he did his dual part in Jekyll and Hyde. But as Prince Karl the innocent, he is a much more fascinating character than as Hyde the villain, or Jekyll the good. He is young, graceful, and attractive, in spite of a hideous German uniform, and he makes us all fall in love with him in his *role* of Prince, and afterwards courier. For at the last moment the soul of Prince Karl revolts from the caresses of his elderly bride, whose *role* is cleverly played by Madame Carlotta Leclercq, and he commits a species of unsinful suicide by effacing himself as the Prince and reappearing at the nick of time when the girl he really loves appears in the picturesque disguise of a courier. Of course, the pretty young lady forgets her station sufficiently to make much of her courier, and he, of course, finally divulges his identity and marries the girl of his choice, leaving his widow lamenting. There is a good deal of clever by-play wrought in with the piece and smart dialogue, without a trace of the vulgar witti isms that spoil Dorothy.

⁂

Alicia Euclide Sowell, a young Boston lady, is a picture of the girl of the period, a mathematical swell with a girl's heart and feelings, who, while seeing everything in the matter-of-fact way, and reasoning that two and two makes four from the logical view, is quite willing to see that two and two make five where her friends interests are concerned. She has a point or two also above the blue stocking woman of the period, she dresses carefully, avoids pince-nez, and conducts herself like an ordinary specimen of the girl species, and not like a walking edition of Webster's Dictionary. Some of her dresses were specially pretty, delicate greys and blues of a undecided tint made simply and without a superabundance of material. The *mise en scene* of the play is also very good. There is a charming interior of the Prince's Castle, and a glimpse through the window of scenery that takes one at once to the Rhineland. In spite of all these attractions, the theatre was comparatively empty. The rage for German heroes is apparently over, no matter how well they are impersonated, and the newest thing, whether vulgar or not, if it be English, takes the public more than a well acted play that deals with the unpopular Teuton. Our national sentiments are evidently still in admirable preservation.

⁂

On Saturday the Marchioness of Salisbury opened, on behalf of one of our go-a-head women, Miss Charlotte Robinson, art decorator to her Majesty the Queen, the premises in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, which will be the em[illegible] work executed in her London and Man[illegible] Studios. Miss Charlotte Robinson has been asked to write the article on decoration for the *Home Art Journal*, and no doubt with her experience she will make it interesting and improving.

⁂

If women have not the f[illegible] many of them are determ[illegible] political world. The Pri[illegible] by [illegible] org[illegible] [illegible]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

ONE remarkable event for which Lord Reay's administration will be gratefully remembered by posterity is the introduction of Technical Education. It has, for a long time past, been a standing complaint that the instruction imparted to the people of this country is too exclusively literary in its character, and that it throws out an unceasing supply of clerks, far in excess of the demand. As regards most of the students, admission to Government service, after they have gone through their school career, is the haven of their hopes and ambition. There not a few who regard it as an implied pledge on the part of Government to find employment for them, and therefore when they fail in obtaining their desire, they naturally, though not reasonably, express their disappointment and discontent in various ways. It is believed that the provision which is now made for technical instruction will go to alleviate this feeling, to some extent, by diverting the energy of a goodly number of the youths of this country to a new field. That there is no lack of desire on their part to avail themselves of the opportunity which is now offered of receiving practical education is evidenced by the eagerness with which large numbers of boys have flocked to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Applications for admission began to be received from all parts of the presidency, long before the opening of the institution in September last. The governing board of the institute did not, in the beginning, anticipate more than fifty or sixty applicants, and they had accordingly provided accommodation for that number only. But in this expectation they were agreeably disappointed. For on the very first day there were 150 candidates, and therefore, the original arrangements had to be so far altered as to make immediate provision for 120 boys. Applications, however, still continued to pour in, and although the number of students doubled in a month, there are still about a hundred candidates who are waiting for admission, until room can be found for them in the institute. Advertisements have been published in the newspapers saying that no more candidates need apply for the present. Yet the cry is "still they come."

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

It may be interesting to give a succinct history of an institution which may well be regarded as the best memorial in this city of the Jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen. It is for the present narrow in its scope and object—it will provide sound instruction in all the branches, both practical and theoretical, of mechanical engineering. But within the limited sphere of its aim, it will, no doubt, prove of immense value in preparing thoroughly trained engineers for the increasing number of cotton and other factories in Bombay, and generally throughout the presidency. But this is not the only end and aim of the existence of the institute. Those who are interested in the material property of India regard it as the gem of a great industrial movement, which, in course of time, will open up the vast resources of the country, and teach the people how to utilize and profit by its abundance of raw materials. A textile department, founded by public enterprise in commemoration of the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, already forms an important part of the institute. The machinery and plant required for textile school have been presented to the board by the well-known firm in Oldham, Messrs. Platt, Brothers, the largest machine manufacturers in the world. The estimated value of this welcome gift is £2,000, and it is made by the firm through their Bombay agent, Mr. Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia, a member of the Board of the Institute, who has taken a prominent part in putting the scheme of technical education in Bombay into shape. Applications have been made to other large machinists and manufacturers in England to follow the good example of Messrs. Platt, Brothers, and it is expected that, through Mr. Wadia's interest, they will make a present of the rest of the appliances necessary to complete the machinery required for the textile school.

THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE.

The idea which had long been entertained by many of supplementing the literary education introduced by Government some thirty years ago, by a well organized system of technical and scientific education, first took a definite shape at the time of the departure of Lord Ripon from these shores. There was an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm, on the part of the Native community, and a great deal of money was spent upon grand illuminations and fairs. During the festivities attending that occasion, it occurred to some of our leading citizens that subscriptions should be invited for the purpose of perpetuating the name of the Viceroy in a suitable manner, and it was thought that the money could not be better employed than in doing something for technical education. Contributions came in pretty fast, and eventually the amount, after paying for the expenses of the festivities, reached the total of a lakh and a half. Having collected this fund, the managing committee requested Government to formulate a scheme, and in Lord Reay they found a warm and zealous supporter of the object which they had at heart. The Governor lost no time in meeting at the Secretariat a number of gentlemen, whose opinion and advice were likely to prove useful, and after holding this preliminary conference, his Excellency invited reports from exports on the best method of starting technical education in this city. The nett result of expert opinion was that the Ripon Fund of a lakh and a half was wholly inadequate for the end in view. It was observed that its annual income would be barely sufficient to pay the salary of a competent teacher. While matters were in this pass, the Jubilee year of her Majesty came round, and the Government seized the occasion as likely to afford a great incentive to Municipal and private munificence. The Government took the lead by offering Rs. 25,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the institute, and the Bombay Municipality generously followed their example by voting a sum of Rs. 80,000 towards its capital account, and making a further contribution of Rs.5,000 per year to defray its current expenses. The Bombay Millowners' Association, who are greatly interested in the success of the scheme, next came forward with an annual grant of Rs. 2,000.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

The financial arrangements had now advanced sufficiently far to justify the appointment of a Board, and without making it large and unwieldy, the principle on which it was constituted was wide enough to include representatives of all the great public bodies of the city that were largely interested in the promotion of practical education. The Board now consists of three nominees of Government, three representatives of the Municipality, a representative of each of the two railway companies, the chairman of the Port Trust, and three members appointed by the trustees of the Ripon Fund. The names of the members are the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, chairman, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Major General J. H. White, R. E, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Dr. Blaney, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Col. Merewether, R.E, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Budroodeen Tyebjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee F. Patel, Major Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Mr. G. Cotton, H. Narotamdas, Major Selby, and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, honorary secretary. The committee are singularly fortunate in their chairman and their secretary, both of whom have been discharging the responsible duties of their office with a zeal and earnestness worthy of the great scheme which the committee has been appointed to work. Mr. Wadia, as an engineer who has acquired a great reputation in his profession, is acknowledged to be a valuable acquisition to the Board.

A TIMELY GIFT.

The Board invited Dr. Walmsley, principal of the Sind Arts College, who was formerly connected with the Finsbury Technical Institute, to formulate a scheme, and he gave it as his opinion that even with the support promised by the Government and others, the funds were not sufficient to give it a fair start. The Board fully recognized the difficulty, and while they were looking about for more money, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit came forward with his very timely offer of the building known as the Hydraulic Lift. Government gladly accepted the offer, and we know how it led to the change in the destination of the Elphinstone College and the Central Press. The Elphinstone College building at Mahaluxmi, being situated in an open space at a distance from the town, was considered a suitable abode for the Technical Institute, with its workshop and the smoke of its furnaces, and the committee was now in a fair way, to make a beginning. Negociations were opened with Dr. Walmsley, with the view of securing his services, but unfortunately they came to nothing. The Board were, however, fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. P. Pythion, principal of the Technical School at Oldham. It is expected that a gentleman who has acquired his experience in a large centre of cotton industry like Oldham, would be particularly useful in a city where the manufacture of cotton is an extensive and growing industry.

[illegible] AND THEIR NATIONALITY.

It is satisfactory to learn that the zeal shown by the boys, while seeking admission to this Institute, has not evaporated [illegible] their joining it. At the present [illegible] course of instruction is being given [illegible] which some of the pupils display [illegible]titude. The drawing books [illegible] with a two-fold purpose ; that [illegible] the student to draw, but also [illegible]rts of the machines whose [illegible] on paper, and as well as the [illegible] them. With this view, models [illegible] rooms, in order that the [illegible] intelligent appreciation of the [illegible] set to do. A complete set [illegible] has been got out from [illegible] K. Tavagin [illegible] has been giving [illegible] to the mission classes. The [illegible] models. Similar instruction, in both the theory and practice of the work, will be imparted in the textile school. At present the building is undergoing some alterations for the accommodation of the textile machinery, which will shortly be erected there. It is expected that, in five years' time, the institute will turn out at least a hundred competent students capable of taking charge of cotton factories and engines of various descriptions. With forty-eight cotton mills already existing, and with about fifteen more which are going to be started, it will be long before the market for practical men will be overstocked, and the prospect will be brighter still, if a report lately circulated be true that factories for the introduction of other industries, besides cotton, are in contemplation. A classification of the 240 students attending the Institute, according to their nationality, will prove interesting. As usual, Parsees and Hindoos have been foremost in the field, and the number of pupils belonging to those communities is, respectively, 113 and 110. The Mahomedan community, which is now-a-days constantly deploring its backwardness in education, has apparently been doing little to keep a breast of the other communities in technical education. There are only five Mahomedans in the Institute. There are besides ten Christians, and two Jews.

THE PROSPECT.

The present income derived from the funds of the Institute will be sufficient to defray all the expenses so long as it will keep itself to its existing functions. But its scope must be widened in course of time, and that is a question of money. If more funds were available, the Board would include, in the course of studies, house decoration, plumbing, sanitary engineering, art furniture making, dyeing, bleaching, and metallurgy. The vision of the enthusiast may look forward to the time when technical education imparted in its most comprehensive sense, will produce men who will be able to dive into the secrets of nature, and turn to account the untold resources of this country. This glowing prospect is, of course, rather dim and distant, But there is no denying the fact that India is rich in raw materials and that there is no lack of skill among Indian workmen to profit by any scientific training that may be given to them. Private munificence has, up to now, done much to assist the enterprise, but much more remains to be done if the scheme is to be worked on an adequately large scale. We may mention here a few instances of technical institutions on the Continent and in Great Britain to show the alacrity and liberality with which both states and private individuals have been supporting them. Germany can justly boast of a most thorough and complete system of public education, not the least important feature of which is scientific training. The Berlin Technological Engineering School is built entirely by the state at a magnificent cost of £500,000, and it provides education for 2,000 students. The Boston School of Technology, whose lands and buildings alone cost £63,000, is considered to be the best institution of its kind in the world, and its course of study comprises, civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining engineering, architecture, chemistry, and geology. The Royal Technical High School of Stockholm has a library of 18,000 volumes, and 100,000 English Patent Office specifications. The yearly cost of maintenance is £10,000, of which £3,500 are contributed by the state. A glance at the technical schools of England, many of them magnificently equipped, shows that that country has, especially of late years, grown fully alive to the advantages of such institutions. The Finsbury Technical school has 900 day and evening scholars. Its yearly cost of maintenance is £7,750, of which by far the greater portion, £6,000, is contributed by the city and the guilds. Another typical institution is the Yorkshire College of Leeds, where fees, endowments, and voluntary assistance make up a total every year of £9,400, which is the annual cost of its maintenance. These figures are exclusive of the medical department of the college, which entails an extra expenditure. The range of study at this institution is wide enough. There are separate departments of science and arts, as well as of technology, the last including engineering of various descriptions, coal mining, cloth manufacturing, dyeing and printing textile fabrics, and many other things besides. The buildings for cloth manufacture and dyeing were erected by the Clothworkers' Company at a cost of £30,000, and they are maintained by them at an annual cost of Rs. 1,500.

We can name several other institutions of note before which the Technical Institute of Bombay sinks into insignificance. But it has made a fair and a distinctly encouraging beginning, and it is to be hoped that ere long the Government and the Municipality, as well as private associations and individuals, will see their way to emulating, as far as it may lie within their means, the example of those who have done so much to foster and encourage technical education in Europe.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of several of the members of the Medical Services of the Bombay Presidency was held in the Grant Medical College on the 14th instant to arrange as to the formation of the British Medical Association which had been proposed at a former meeting called at the suggestion of Surgeon-Major Maconachie. The bye-laws drawn up by a Committee appointed at the first meeting were unanimously agreed to, and it was decided to forward them to the parent Association in England with a request that the local branch be recognised. Over fifty members of the Medical Services have agreed to join, and the following were elected office-bearers of the branch :—President, Surgeon-General Pinkerton ; vice-presidents, Surgeon-Major Banks and Maconachie ; members of the committee, Brigade Surgeon Preston, Surgeon-Majors Hughes, Macrury, and Parakh, Surgeons Hatch and Manser ; secretary, Surgeon Collie ; treasurer, Surgeon Baker.

It is anticipated that the number of members will be considerably augmented by those who have not yet intimated their intention of joining.

MILITARY NOTES.

THE head-quarters and wing of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers embarked at Rangoon on the 9th instant for passage to Calcutta.

RUSKI trained military surveyors when employed on field duty are to be allowed the allowances mentioned in Article 970, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part II.

THE transport allowances admissible under Article 1034, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, will be paid to mountain batteries of artillery, British and Native, when on field service with extra transport animals attached to them.

SURGEON G. A. CONNE, I. M. S., having returned from furlough to England and resumed medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infantry at Benares, has been directed to proceed to Burma with the regiment, in lieu of Surgeon A. Coleman.

The 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment left Rangoon on the 6th November for conveyance to Mandalay, which station it is expected to reach on the 16th idem and relieve the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, the latter corps leaving Mandalay on the 19th November, arriving at Rangoon on the 26th, embarking on the 27th on the I. M. S. Canning for conveyance to Calcutta.

THE 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment left Lucknow on the 13th instant by rail for Calcutta, where it will embark on the 19th November on I. M. S. Clive for conveyance to Rangoon. The vessel is timed to reach Rangoon on the 23rd, when the battalion will encamp until required to leave, on the 29th, for Thayetmyo and Myingyan, arriving at those stations on the 3rd and 7th December, respectively.

AN interesting discovery has been made in Konigsberg. In the spring of the present year Professor Tschackert found in the town library a volume which, after long and competent inquiry, is pronounced to contain more than ninety hitherto unpublished sermons of Luther. The volume is being transcribed for early publication.

THE question "How chances it they travel?" is one that Mr. Theodore Thomas, the well-known musical director, has apparently no difficulty in answering for himself and his orchestra. Mr. Thomas has a serious grievance against American patrons of music, and that is that their patronage is so limited that it is only by perpetually moving about on the vast surface of the New World that he can find regular employment. New York might perhaps be expected to furnish an exception. Instead of that, it is the great offender ; for it has, he says, never shown itself willing to support more than one concert a week during the winter. The result has been that in order to play in that city the orchestra must travel ; which means, not little trips such as the travelling companies in this country are accustomed to, but journeys of many hundreds of miles, entailing two or three whole nights a week passed in railway trains. As it is stated that for many years Mr. Thomas has striven to earn money enough outside New York to pay the losses he incurs in a brief season in that city, some persons will perhaps ask why he continues to cater for the ungrateful New Yorkers. This, it appears, is the question that Mr. Thomas is just now asking himself.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] London.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

No tidings have yet been received of the missing steamer Vaiturna. The s.s. Savitri, which has been sent out on a search expedition with orders to go as far as Karachi, has not yet been able to send any news of the Vaiturna. All sorts of conjectures are made as to her disappearance, but nothing positive can be asserted about her fate. If she is lost in a storm, with all the seven or eight hundred souls on board the vessel, it is very strange that no trace whatever of the corpses or wreckage should yet have been discovered. The owners, however, do not despair, and they have ordered another boat belonging to the company's fleet, which is proceeding shortly to Jeddah, to keep a sharp look out for the missing steamer.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DABIR SINDEKAR AND OTHERS.

In a letter, dated the 6th inst., Mr. G. W. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, wrote to the Registrar of the High Court (with reference to the latter's communication of the 2nd instant.) stating that a complaint was presented to him by Ganesh Narayen Sathe on the 24th October, charging Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Bulvant Narayen Dabir, Yadavrao Krishna Sathe, Mahadeo Kesho Kuntekar, Ramchunder Gopal Javaka, and Narayen Shamrao Satbhai with having committed offences under sections 161, 162, 163, 107, 108, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code on the strength of certain statements made by them in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Hanmantrao Raghvendra ; and that he dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Vidal proceeded to say in his letter in questions :—The complaint was presented on the strength of certain statements made by them (Dabir and the five others) as complainants and witnesses in the case Imperatrix *vs.* Hanmantrao Raghvendra ; and after recording the statement of the complainant on solemn affirmation that the facts set forth in the complaint were true, I passed the following order :—"There being in the judgment of the Court no sufficient ground for proceeding in this case, the complaint is dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure." As my reason for thus summarily dismissing the complaint is not recorded in the proceedings, it is necessary that I should explain the grounds for the action taken. The complaint was presented on the day before evidence was expected to be led in the cases under inquiry by the Crawford Commission, in which cases the persons complained against were presumably to be examined as witnesses ; and it was presented by a person who had no ostensible motive for arrogating to himself the functions of a Public Prosecutor beyond a declaration contained in the complaint that he was "a friend of equity and even-handed justice." At about the same time that the complainant presented his complaint in person, I received in a registered letter a duplicate copy of the complaint marked "immediate." The circumstances under which the complaint was filed raised a strong suspicion in my mind that it was not a *bona fide* complaint, and that the object of the complainant, or of the person or persons at whose instigation he came forward, was to intimidate witnesses on whom the prosecution presumably relied in the proceedings before the Crawford Commission. I thought, therefore, that I should be exercising a wise discretion if I declined to take any further action on this complaint. The suspicion which I formed as to the object of the complaint has, I may add, been subsequently strengthened by the very evident desire of the complainant or those acting with him to obtain immediate publicity and to keep the charge hanging over the witnesses as long as possible. On the morning of the 25th October, the complaint was published in one of the Poona local papers (the *Deccan Herald*), although no reporters had been present when the complaint was presented in my Court, and not only was the complaint then published, but appended to it was a protest against the order dismissing the complaint. This protest was not presented by the complainant either in person or through an authorized pleader, but was sent by post and delivered to me many hours after publication. On the following day, 26th, I received also by post a further communication purporting to come from the complainant, asking me to refer to the next issue of the *Deccan Herald*, and there peruse a copy of a letter alleged to have been addressed to Mr. Norton of the Madras Bar, asking him to appear and argue the case before me, and further asking me to defer passing any order on the further representation made by the complainant till counsel appeared on his behalf. No further application has been made to me in the matter. I have the honour to append for reference, if necessary, this original complaint and the proceedings taken thereon, and the subsequent communication received by post and purporting to come from the complainant.

Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, who considered the papers in Chambers at the High Court on Thursday last, made the following order :—Notices to be given to Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Balwunt Narayen Dabir, Yadowrao Krishna Sathe, Mahadeo Keshoo Kuntekar, Ramchandra Gopal Javarkar, and Narayen Shamrao Satbhai, to show cause why the magistrate's order, dated the 24th October, 1888, dismissing the complaint of Ganesh Narayen Sathe, should not be set aside. Notice to be given also to the Government Pleader and to the complainant of the hearing.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY ELECT.

THE following is the full text of the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary published with reference to the new Viceroy's arrival :—

The Most Honourable Henry Charles-Keith Petty-FitzMaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G, Earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, Country Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calnstone, County Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 27th instant, and at Bombay on or about the 3rd December, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the Marquess of Lansdowne with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of the Marquess of Lansdowne at Bombay, with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the Marquess of Lansdowne throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

One of the Principal Civil Officers of each Government or Administration will be deputed to meet the Marquess of Lansdowne as he enters the limits of such Government or Administration, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes bey[illegible] those limits.

At the Railway stations, at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

Should the Marquess of Lansdowne make any stay at Allahabad, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will make all arrangements, in communication with the Military authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon the Marquess of Lansdowne's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—The Commissioner of Bardwan. One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff. The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. The Sheriff of Calcutta. The Magistrate of Howrah. A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Howrah terminus.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages escorted by the Body Guard.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District. A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortege appears upon the Hoogly Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of the Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

The Marquess of Lansdowne will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff. All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, will receive the Marquess of Lansdowne at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne-room.

The troops will then be withdrawn. Full dress will be worn by Civil and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform. The date and hour of the Marquess of Lansdowne's arrival at Howrah and the ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India will be notified hereafter.

CAPTAIN E. C. BETHUNE, 6th Dragoon Guards, Garrison Instructor, Bangalore, whose right hand was so injured during a recent rehearsal of amateur theatricals at that station that it had to be amputated, proceeds to England in the Indian troopship Serapis on six months' leave.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—[illegible] and excellent.—This [illegible] most agreeable and beneficial in use [illegible] the skin is sensitive, or [illegible] [illegible] a luxury [illegible] for the toilet and [illegible] children [illegible] Chemists, Agents [illegible]

REVIEWS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILES ON A BURMESE TAT.*

LIEUTENANT YOUNGHUSBAND, who has given the above titles to a cheery book of travel, would scarcely ask to be included among the scientific travellers of his time, but he is good tempered and adventurous, puts up with the hard experiences of the road with most excellent philosophy, and though he writes with a sad absence of literary restraint, he tells his story well, and will interest any reader who is not superior to a joke. Lieutenant Younghusband's route lay from Moulmein, north-eastward to Zimme, thence again north eastward to Kiangtung, south to Utaradit on the MeNam River, and thence by boat to Bangkok. Much of the country had been already explored by Messrs. Colquhon and Holt Hallett, but Lieutenant Younghusband seems to have made little use of the topographic material contained in their reports. He has, however, something to say about the burning desire of the people for a railway from Bangkok to Moulmein, of which we have at intervals heard so much. In an interview with the Prince of Kiang Tung he asked "if they wanted a railway ?" and the answer was "no, certainly not." It is part of Mr. Colquhon's scheme that the Siamese Government shall guarantee the interest on that part of the line which would run through Siam. Our own information long ago was [illegible] Siamese Government were indifferent, if [illegible] to it ; Lieutenant Younghusband's acc[illegible] ment leads to a doubt if they c[illegible] guarantee for anything. Siame[illegible] tion, and indeed most thin[illegible] to regard as a very hollow [illegible] far wrong when he speaks [illegible] only on sufferance ; if [illegible] the scenes at Bangkok, h[illegible] more than he seems to hav[illegible] the designs of France on Siam [illegible] The growth of English influence at [illegible] which he bears testimony, is the fi[illegible] designs. He gives an amusing sketch in illustration of the thinness of the veneering of Western civilization, which has been spread over Siamese institutions. Let us look at the Siamese army, he says, and accordingly he gives us the following picture :—

> A parade is ordered of the Royal Horse Guards, numbering sixty troopers in all, mounted for the most part on large, straggly-looking walers, with a few twelve-hand Burmese ponies thrown in by way of contrast. Let us drop in and criticise them in a friendly way. The first person to appear on the parade-ground is a solitary horseman : he is clad more or less like an English Life Guardsman, but has left his boots at home, apparently the more effectually to exhibit a very nice pair of blue stockings with white toes. On closer inspection he proves to be, the trumpeter, about to summon his brave comrades to the field of action. Now whether he was suddenly fired with martial ardour at the sight of two foreigners, or what, has never been ascertained, but at any rate he pulled up, and, with the utmost recklessness, commenced blowing on his instrument the local "to boots and saddles." Before two notes of the clarion trumpet had rung on the still air our impetuous friend was lying on the broad of his back in the middle of the road, with his fiery steed standing by and looking down on him with rather a deprecatory air. During the rest of the manœuvres our gallant friend the trumpeter when the stern call of duty required that he should blow a "call," invariably dismounted and handed over his steed to a pal in the crowd to hold whilst he performed.
>
> Shortly after, the main body of the Royal Horse Guards arrived, and a very dashing-looking set of fellows they were, each and all sitting their horses like Centaurs, so long as no disturbing influences were brought to bear on them. The first disturbing influence occurred all too soon ; it was the "Royal Salute," which was fired on the approach of the King. The first gun was the signal for those Royal Horse Guardsmen who were discreetly minded immediately to dismount and hold their horses ; and those who were not so minded were instantly and violently hurled to the ground by their proud courses.

It is not in Bangkok alone that the points of contact between English and French influence exist in that region, but as confirming Lord Rosebery's recent remarks on French and English rivalries in Asia, Lieutenant Younghusband reminds us that if we regard the tributary Shan State of Kiang Tung as British territory—as in theory it is, the English and the French possessions in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula are now conterminous. But there is no clearly marked line of demarcation. Should that question be left to take care of itself, or should misunderstandings in the future be guarded against by appointing a delimitation commission now ? However, Lieutenant Younghusband does not claim to be a politician, and we need not quote all that he has to say on that subject. He is a better authority, perhaps, [illegible] graph on [illegible]

> The Burmese [illegible] small size makes his trot and canter so short that they cause the rider unspeakable anguish. On the other hand, he is, as a rule, a very good walker. My opinion on his paces is given after an eighteen hundred miles' ride on all descriptions of Shan ponies. The breeding operations are not carried on under any system, one or two stallions being turned loose with a herd of mares. The introduction of small Arab or Indian stallions, not over 13-2 hands, would, in time, produce a very valuable breed of ponies. The Shan pony has already magnificent legs, and the girth of a 15 hand Indian horse. (The saddle and girths which I use for my first charger, an Arab standing 15-1 hands high, fitted my Shan pony exactly.) He wants the neck, mouth, and paces of other breeds.

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* Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat, through Burma, Siam, and the Eastern Shan States. By an ordinary British Subaltern, to wit Lieut. G. I. Younghusband, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Allen and Co.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have just brought out the volume for 1888 of this most excellent of the lighter magazines. It will stand comparison with the best of the American magazines whose artistic merits it has from the first obviously emulated. [illegible] examples of the very best class of wood en[illegible] in any serial publica[illegible] for instance, of Velasquez, fa[illegible] Philip IV., and Mr. Lacour's engr[illegible]ndt's portrait of himself, represent [illegible] in that particular line. The especially [illegible]sh character of the magazine is marked in the admirable series of papers on "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," on which Mr. Tristram, who seems to "know the road" with a perfect knowledge, contributes the letterpress, Mr. Herbert Railton giving charming sketches of quaint nooks and corners of provincial England, and Mr. Hugh Thompson illustrating with rare piquancy the characteristics and the humours of coaching life. There is enough in these pleasant papers to make an independent work on a phase of English life that is fast passing out of memory. The "Old English Homes" series of papers are as admirably written as illustrated, and they will continue to form one of the most acceptable features in the mazagine. Amongst the miscellaneous articles is a very learned one by Miss Gordon Cumming on the place of pagodas, aureoles, and umbrellas in Eastern archæology and ceremonial, in which reference is made to the Dagobahs in the Buddhist cave temples in o[illegible] neighbourhood.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S REPRINT[illegible]

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have com[illegible] a new and popular issue of the works of [illegible] Yonge and of Charles Kingsley. The [illegible] begins with the best of Miss Yonge's [illegible] "Heir of Redcliffe." The Kingsley re-issue [illegible]priately commences with "Westward Ho," which has now been reprinted twenty-five times in various forms since its first appearance in 1855. Both editions are excellently got up. Amongst the recent issues in Messrs. MacMillan's English Men of Letters series are "Locke," by Professor Fowler, and "Byron," by Professor Nichols.

A CONCANIM-PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY.

WE have received a copy of a new Dictionary of the Concanim-Portuguese language, compiled by Ignacio Xavier de Souza Rodrigues. The book contains 267 pages, and is a first attempt of the kind to bring the Goan language into a system, though it can hardly be said that it completely satisfies that purpose. Nevertheless, it will be welcomed by the Goan community, to which it must serve as a useful bridge between the Portuguese and Concanim languages. It is recognised th[illegible] the Concanim belongs to the Devanagri [illegible] having an affinity with Sanscrit, but [illegible] is printed in Roman characters, an [illegible] which might have been avoided.

IN a second speech at the Gresham Col[illegible] other evening—at the conclusion of Mr. G[illegible] lecture, when the reporters had left—Mr. Goschen made a speech of considerable literary interest. In the course of his lecture Mr Collins had referred to Macpherson's "Ossian" and to its influence on European literature. Taking up this point, Mr. Goschen said that he had recently been examining the voluminous correspondence of his grandfather, who was a publisher at Leipzig, and that he had found therein numerous allusions to the stir made by Macpherson's book amongst the leading German men of letters at the time. The correspondence was particularly rich, Mr. Goschen said, in letters from Schiller and Klopstock. Mr. Goschen was preparing this correspondence for the press, when Lord Salisbury intervened and [illegible]

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

When the Commission assembled again on Thursday, the president addressed the Advocate-General as follows :—

Mr. Inverarity has told us that after the present charge has been investigated he may not be able to appear continuously on the inquiry, and that Mr. Crawford may be left without legal assistance. This makes us think it well to say now before Mr. Inverarity leaves that we think the prosecution should seriously consider the course to be taken on the conduct of this inquiry. Your opening address explained to us that the charges against Mr. Crawford fall into certain defined classes. The inquiry so far has shown that some of the charges are stronger and some weaker —by stronger I mean of such a character that assuming the evidence to be in the main true, the case tells strongly against Mr. Crawford, by weaker I mean such that on the same assumption the case affects Mr. Crawford less directly. We, of course, guard against any suggestion of an opinion whether in any instance the evidence is true or not. Those conducting the prosecution have of course no object, but that which is also our object, namely, to ascertain the truth as to Mr. Crawford's guilt or innocence, and they no doubt feel as we do that any prolongation of the inquiry beyond what is strictly necessary for that purpose would in effect be oppressive upon Mr. Crawford. We think it right to point out that if we should be satisfied of the truth of the stronger cases any inquiry into the weaker becomes unnecessary. If we are not convinced by the stronger cases we are not likely to be by the weaker, and the mere number of such cases could scarcely influence our minds. We think the prosecution ought seriously to consider whether the time has not come at which they should make a selection of a small number of such representative cases as they think the strongest and rest their case upon them. Whether such a course will not be the likeliest to elicit the truth without the hardship of an unduly long inquiry.

Mr. Latham said that he hardly thought he could give any answer to their Lordships. They had been working from hand to mouth and had no time to look through the whole list of charges to choose any particular ones. He would therefore ask for time to reply to the president's remarks.

Yadeorao Krishna Sathe, examined by Mr. Latham, said: I remember the Punt's visit to Poona in the monsoon of last year. During that visit I went to see the Punt in his wada. The reason I went there was because the Punt sent for me. When I went there I saw Hanmantrao there. There were only the Punt and Hanmantrao. The interview took place in the Punt Saheb's *diwankhana* I heard the conversation that passed there between Hanmantrao and the Punt Saheb. Hanmantrao said that Crawford Saheb spoke to the Punt Saheb about the money at Sherwell but that the Punt Saheb had done nothing about it. Hanmantrao said to the Punt Saheb that there were many matters before the Commissioner with which the Punt Saheb was connected, and that Grant and Lee-Warner Sahebs were against him, and that if the Punt did not act by the wishes of the Commissioner some harm would come to him. The Punt said that the amount demanded was a large one and he could not pay it, and that as the cases concerning him were not very important he would therefore pay Rs. 10,000. Hanmantrao said that the Saheb was in very great need and that if the Punt Saheb paid Rs. 15,000 he would do all the business in regard to his affairs. The Punt Saheb said Rs. 15,000 was too much; he would consider over the matter and would then let them know. This is the substance of all the conversation that took place on that occasion. That was not the only visit I paid to the Punt's wada when he was in Poona, on that occasion too I was sent for by the Punt Saheb. On that occasion I saw Hanmantrao, Baba Saheb Natu, and Dada Patak. I saw him this time in the *dewan khana*. The Punt Saheb asked Hanmantrao what conclusion he had come to; Hanmantrao said that unless Rs. 15,000 were paid no assistance would be given to him in any matter. The Punt Saheb asked Hanmantrao to look to the different cases in the Commissioner's Office and fix a sum on each case. Hanmantrao declined to do so and said if Rs. 15,000 were paid all the cases would be attended to. The Punt Saheb said there was some difficulty about drawing Rs. 15,000. The news might get abroad. He said that if at least one business—the forest—were done he would pay Rs. 15,000. Hanmantrao did not agree to that. I told the Punt Saheb it was no use in haggling in that way. If he wished to pay, I told him to do so, if not, not to do so. I said that forest matters were important and if the Punt Saheb did not pay some harm might come to him. We then left without coming to any arrangement. I did not see the Punt again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. When you went to the Dada Saheb did you tell him more than that Mr. Crawford wished to see him?—I told him that Hanmantrao told me that negociations were being carried on by the former Duftedar, and the sum had been fixed for Rs. 25,000; but that he wanted to keep Rs. 10,000 himself, I did not tell Dada Saheb that he wanted to be the means of communication between the Punt Saheb and Commissioner.

When you were told by Hanmantrao to take such a disgraceful message, did you refuse?—No.

When did you make your statement before Mr. Lee-Warner?—I never did. In July I made a statement to Mr. Ommanney. I went there myself, and was asked about the matter.

Did you introduce the subject or did he?—In the statement I made on a former occasion I told him I knew something about the Bhore State, and he asked me to state in detail this time.

Sadashiv Bhiwajee Joshi was called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said: I am a money-lender. I carry on business in Sadashive Peit, Poona. I know Dada Phatak. I remember in the monsoon of last year he asked me to get a note for him. This was in the month of *Hadradad*. I am a constant visitor at Dada Phatak's and had been to him that day about 9 a. m. He asked me to get notes for Rs. 1,000. I was going towards Raniwar Peit, when I met Dr. Vishnoo Punt Namjoshi. I spoke to him. I got into his gharry and drove with him to his house. I gave him Rs. 1,000. He produced several notes and among them was one for Rs. 1,000 and he gave me that. I took the note and gave it to Dada Patak.

He corroborated the last witness as to the note for Rs. 1,000 given by him. He said further, I am in the habit of keeping notes by me. I am a trustee to the estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Affleck. I do not keep any register.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. Where did you take your medical degree?—I was plucked.

When did you start your practice?—Three or four years ago.

Did Colonel Affleck live in the town with a native wife?—He lived in Sudder Bazaar, but did not keep a native wife to my knowledge.

Ramchunder Golabrao stated: I am a karkoon in the service of the Punt Saheb. I produce the Poona book. The balance is struck on the 14th and on the 18th I signed it. The word *ruzu* is in the [illegible] Saheb's writing. To find [illegible] was correct I counted [illegible] to be Rs. 106-3-7. I found [illegible] I informed the Punt about it [illegible] with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity [illegible] you count the Rs. 10,000?—No.

Why did you make an entry to that effect?—Because the Punt Saheb said he had counted it.

Why did you not say so?—The Punt gave me no instructions and so I did not do so.

Mr. Latham then said: That, my lords, is the end of the Bhore case, with the exception of the man that my learned friend is to examine. I now propose to proceed with charge No. 10.

Mr. Inverarity: I should like the Thakur's case, which is No. 13, to be proceeded with as it was a personal case.

The charge is that Mr. Crawford by his agent, Hanamantrao on the 2nd February, 1888, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Ganesh Pandurang Thakur, Mamlatdar of Nagar, to favour the said G. P. Thakur in his official capacity as Commissioner C. D. The Commission will not find Mr. Thakur's name on any of the lists except the Gradation list, as although he is a young man he has been appointed so far back as 1879. When Mr. Crawford took over charge on the 1st April, 1886, he was 9th in the second grade of mamlatdars. His substantive appointment at that time was mamlatdar of Nagar; but he was on special Forest duty in the Nagar District. On the 1st October, 1886, he was acting for the Huzur Deputy Collector of Nagar, and on the 1st January he appears in his substantive appointment as mamlatdar of Nagar. His name has been mentioned as one of the most distinguished men among the mamlatdars, and has been acting in several good appointments. About Christmas 1886 he was in his appointment at Nagar when he heard that there was a vacancy as Native Assistant to the Commissioner and went to Poona to see what he could do to get the post. He had broached the subject to the Commissioner before when the Commissioner was out in the Districts, so in January 1887 he goes to Poona. He stayed with Mr. Pendse as some other people involved in these cases have done, and went to Mr. Crawford's and there pressed his claim. He will tell the Commission the details of the conversation, the substance is that Mr. Crawford asked him for Rs. 1,000 and told him to pay the amount to Hanmantrao who was then at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. He went back to Pendse's but did not see him, so he made no communication to him. He went to Nagar and there saw his brother Govind, who is a school master at Nagar, and communicated to him what passed in Poona. He was not able to do any thing that day as it was a Sunday and the Savings Bank was closed. On Monday morning, finding he was under compulsion he drew Rs. 1,000 from the Savings Bank at Nagar. He gets that in cash, as the Treasury always pays in cash, and he has to change it into notes. This was on the 31st January 1887. He goes to one Gunnesh Narains a sowcar, to change the cash into notes, and by his help he manages to change the amount into notes, the sowcar having some of the notes with him and getting others from the Treasury. We will call the sowcar and produce the treasury books. Very shortly after this he comes to Poona and he puts up with Karkar, the Alienation Assistant and he showed Karkar the money and told him what he was going to do with it. After he arived he went to Hanmantrao and paid the money to him in person, came back, told Karkar what he had done, returned to Nagar and told his brother. Just a little before this Bapat, by an order of the 31st January, who was below Thakur in the list, was appointed to the first grade, and Thakur, who was No. 8 in the 2nd grade, was appointed to act sub pro tem in the first grade on the 1st January 1888. He has never become substantive in the first grade, and his name does not appear in the next quarterly statement. In April 1887 he was acting Huzur Deputy Collector at Sholapore. He was gazetted to that in March. He has held one or two appointments of a similar nature. The last one I find was in July, 1887. He got no consideration whatever for his Rs. 1,000.

Gunnesh Pandurang Thakur, examined, said: I am mamlatdar *sub pro tem* 1st grade, *pucca* in 2nd grade, at present in Warwad, in Satara District; my age is about 38, my first substantive appointment as mamlutdar was in 1879. The day after my arrival in Poona I went to see the Commissioner at his bungalow. I sent intimation of my arrival by a peon. Mr. Crawford came out into the verandah, shook hands with me and went in telling me to follow. We went into a small room and he gave me a chair, he remaining standing, which made me somewhat nervous. I urged my claims for either the first Settlement Officer's place or that of a Deputy Collector. I told him that I stood high on the list of candidates, and had already acted in such appointments twice, and I requested him to give me the place if it should fall vacant. Mr. Crawford said he knew my claims and would take an interest in me and look after me and so forth, and then told me he was in great pecuniary difficulties, and asked me to give him one thousand rupees. I don't exactly remember Mr. Crawford's words but they were to the effect. "You help me and I can help you." This demand increased my nervousness and I said I would see what I could do. When I was leaving the place I saw Hanmantrao. He was standing outside the curtain in the big hall. I had not seen Hanmantrao before, I knew it was Hanmantrao because when I was leaving Mr. Crawford pointed out Hanmantrao and told me to pay the money to Hanmantrao next morning, I then left and went back to Mr. Pendse's. This was between 8 and 9 in the morning, I did not see Mr. Pendse, who had gone to office. In the evening I left for Nagar, arriving there early next morning. I think it was a Saturday but am not sure. I saw by brother Govind Pandurang Thakur on my arival at Nagar. He is Head Master of the Municipal school there. I told him what had taken place, and asked him what I should do. He lives with me. After taking his advice I made up my mind to pay the sum and drew the money from my banker. I saw Hanmantrao, in the second floor of his house. He was alone. I took out the notes and handed them over to him saying, "As the money was asked for by Mr. Crawford I have brought it and give it to you." He asked me why I had made so much haste in bringing the money. I replied that having made up my mind to give the money there was no use in delaying.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—You were selected as District Deputy Collector in Mr. Robertson's time?—Yes.

And you had exceptional promotion in Mr. Robertson's time?—I can't say.

The Court.—He would probably not look on his own promotion as exceptional. (Laughter.)

Did you ever see Mr. Crawford before the Christmas of 1886?—Yes in July or August, 1886.

What did he say?—Nothing. It was simply a complimentary visit.

The next occasion on which you saw him was when he told you Baput was appointed?—Yes.

No one had suggested to you to give money?—No.

Do you know that in Oct., 1886, Mr. Crawford wrote in your favour?—I do not know.

(Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Hart, dated July 18th 1887 put in).

Did not Mr Waddington give you a letter of introduction to Mr. Crawford?—Yes in August 1886.

Did Mr. Crawford say anything to you when you handed him the letter?—Nothing particular.

(Mr. Inverarity put in the letter with a note from Mr. Crawford to Pendse, and Pendse's reply to it.)

In Christmas 1886 what were you?—Mamlatdar of Nagar.

You expected to have the place of District Deputy vacant soon?—Yes.

You know that before your interview Mr. Crawford had again written to Government in your favour?—I do not know.

Mr. Crawford did not tell you of those letters at either of the conversations you had with him?—No.

(Mr. Inverarity put in a letter of the 1st March, 1887, from Mr. Crawford to Government in which witness's name was not mentioned.)

(Mr. Inverarity then read a letter from Mr. Monteith to Mr. Crawford on the 9th October, 1887, in which witness was proposed as a successor to Mr. Scott as a Huzur Deputy Collector)

You see from this that Government suggested your appointment.—Yes.

The Court rose at 4-45 p.m.

THE REV. DR. MILLER AND THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Dr. Miller, C.I.E., thus replies to the protest the *Madras Mail* felt constrained to make in reference to his utterances on Monday evening, and published in our issue of the following morning:—

Sir,—I have read your animadversions on my remarks to my students on Monday evening last. If your opinion as to what it was advisable for me to say I make no complaint, I am content that those who know the circumstances, and know the character of students should believe,—if they find ground for doing so,—that I have been guilty of an error of judgment. But I am not content to lie under your imputation that I deliberately make a virtue of rebellion. The recent meeting is not the only time at which I have expressed my views about the occurrences to which you draw attention so energetically. That opinion has been very plainly expressed in various communications which the students have read or heard, and which I have some reason to believe that they have laid to hear. Whether I should have repeated my opinion in reply to an address of welcome is a question, I conceive, on which something may be said on both sides. If I had said nothing to the students before, or if I had regarded my simple unpremeditated remarks as an address *urbi et orbi*, I should have used very different language. And probably I should have repeated my condemnation if I had reflected on the possibility that some might criticise me from the point of view which you have chosen. You regard me as having said at the recent meeting *all* that I had a mind to say on the misbehaviour among the students and as intending to address the public. I regarded myself as replying to address of welcome, and as using a small part of the time at my disposal for informally referring to some aspects of a subject on which I had said the main things which needed to be said already, and did not regard myself as speaking to the public at all. The few things I did say will very properly be regarded as inadequate by such as I suppose them to be all that I have said. But this is far from being the actual state of matters. The students of the College knew long before last Monday night that I regarded the outbreak among them as a stain on its reputation, and as a source of the greatest possible sorrow to myself. And every student of the College knows that disobedience, and rebellion, and disorder of every kind, are things that I will always repress with the utmost energy I can command. Whether after making this abundantly plain I should have repeated it on an occasion like the recent one, is a question on which possibly you may be right, and I may have been wrong. But my error—if it was an error—does not lay me open to your charge of offering a premium to disobedience.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following description of the frontier defences from Quetta:—

To-day, 12th instant, the great engineering works in execution at the Khojak came under the simultaneous inspection of the three members of the Government of India who are specially concerned in their progress. Sir Charles Elliott, accompanied by Colonel Wallace and Mr. O'Callaghan, had gone on yesterday.

At a very early hour this morning the special conveyance of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Chesney (military member) and the warden of the marches, Sir Robert Sandeman, left Quetta, its occupants having slept on board, and drew up with the dawn in a siding at the mouth of the great tunnel. The party, besides those mentioned, included the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, General Sir John Hudson, Colonels Holdich and Nicholson, Major Broadbent, Mrs. Taylor and Owen and Captain Rawlinson. The heavy special was brought up the steep ascent of the temporary line from Killa Abdulla by two of the great Jumbo engines, which can take three and four 20-ton wagons up an incline of one in fifteen. The Commander-in-Chief was soon a-foot inspecting the guard of the 23rd Pioneers—picked men, all wearing the Kandahar Star. An appreciative crowd of onlookers from the works broke into a cheer at his Excellency's approach. A start was then made for the tunnel which anyone so minded can now penetrate for a distance of a quarter of a mile. For an hour or so its darkness underwent close inspection, and then its visitors were restored to the light and were soon on the move towards the Kotal. On the way up Sir Frederick visited the lines of the Pioneers, which appear comfortably built on sites excellently chosen for protection from the weather.

A halt was called at the mouth of the first shaft, which marks the spot where another attack on the hill is being carried on 300 feet below surface, and then the party embarked themselves on the trolly, which, with the aid of a wire rope, goes up and down the last 600 feet at a gradient which the engineers assert to be one in two and a half, but which looks like one in one. Fortunately the morning was exceptionally clear, and there had been no wind to stir the sands of the earth below and obscure the horizon. The unrivalled panorama from the summit was seen, therefore, to perfection. To the left the red sands of the great Biluch desert, stretching away from the foot of the range melted imperceptibly into the sky; while to the right the wide plain is broken by scattered groups of hills, the furthest of which are beyond Kandahar. In the foreground are the works of the other side of the tunnel, and down on what appears to be a flat plain are the few mud houses and mud forts that mark Chaman. As a matter of fact, however, the ground at Chaman has been found to steep to be suited for the site of the terminal station, and to fix upon a better one was one of the principal objects of the day's outing. Taking to horses, the party rode rapidly down the road, and visited first the old and afterwards the proposed new site. It is understood that the latter was very generally preferred and may be considered as good as adopted.

The return ride was as quickly accomplished, and punctual to time the train left again for Quetta at 3 P. M. On all hands, it is agreed that the progress made with the works has been more than satisfactory. Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Rose, Executive Engineer in charge, come in for many congratulations. The latter is the officer who shared with Mr. Buchanan Scott the labours and the credit of the Chappar rift, and much else of the most difficult work on the Hurnai construction; nor could the excellent work of Mr. Weighman, who has had the making of the wire ropeway, escape notice. It is remarkable that Mr. Rose and all his staff are Coopers Hill Engineers, and the College is thus put to its proof before the world in a way that it has never been before. There is already small doubt of the result.

BENGAL.

Stealing a Barrister's Brief.—Mr. A. P. Gasper, Barrister, residing at No. 1, Lindsay Street, charged Prosono Coomor Dey, at Calcutta, with the theft of a brief. The facts, as stated by Mr. Gasper, were that, on Thursday last, he was told he was required to go to Pubua for a certain case. The accused went to his house the same evening, and made over to him the grounds of commitment of the case to the Sessions Court. Accused was told to bring the depositions and other papers, which he said were with another man. The following morning (Friday), accused, accompanied by an elderly native, went to the house; and made over to Mr. Gasper the other documents. The same evening the accused wanted all the papers back, and was told by Mr. Gasper, to bring the other man from whom he had got them, and he would give them to him. The next morning (Saturday), accused went to the house again, and, without saying a word to any one, entered the office room, and took the papers away. Accused was seen to go into the room and leave the house with a bundle of papers. The police were informed, and accused was arrested subsequently Mr. R. L. Mitter, Barrister, on behalf of the accused, submitted that, from the facts stated, there had been no theft. His Worship was of opinion that it was a case of house-trespass. Accused, in reply to the Court, denied having gone to the house on Saturday. His Worship convicted accused of house-trespass under Section 448, and fined him Rs 20; in default, simple imprisonment for one month.—*Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 3rd to the 9th instant, 3 European, 4 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 202 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 249 persons. The average of the corresponding week for ten previous years was 293. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 1 for cholera, 1 from measles, 56 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa and 140 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·2 per 1,000 per annum.

Suicide of a Captain at Cochin.—A most painful case of suicide, occurred on board the British ship Mohur now lying at anchor in the Cochin roads, on Saturday evening last (3rd) at 6-15 p. m., when Captain J. Stevens, the Master, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver. It is not exactly known what circumstances induced the deceased to perpetrate such a rash act, but from the evidence recorded at the inquest, held by the local Magistrate, it seems apparent that Captain Stevens lost the balance of his mind through excessive drinking, as previous to shooting himself he had showed signs of insanity on more than one occasion. The deceased came ashore and was treated on the 17th, 18th, and 19th ultimo for *delirium tremens* by Dr. Evans, whom he told, before completely recovering, that he contemplated suicide, producing at the time a written statement (which he afterwards tore up) embodying his reasons for so doing, the chief of which was that he had an idea that Michael Dubash, in whose hotel he was staying, intended putting him into a big machine and pounding him to death.—*Mail.*

HIGH COURT—November 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

112-74—J C Cama—Yesterbai and another vs Abraham Moses Oomedekar and others—M B B, M H K, and P, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amirudin bin Kootboodin Kochalay and another vs Nacoda Mahomedally Rogay and others—Tyebjee and D.

275-88—Jefferson, B D and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wassudeo Luxumon.

93-88—Mirza, H K—Ruchordas Amthabhoy vs Maneckial Gordhundas Goonaria—Ardesir, H and D.

121-88—Little, S F and N—Dadabhoy Fakirjee vs Heerabai.—Pestonjee and R.

101-88—Payne ? and S for pauper,—Shaik Enoos bin Shaik Dawood vs Mahomed Hoossin bin Abdool Kader &c.—T A Bland.

6-88—Mulji B B—Vuchkoreoai vs Moolji Giga and others,—Pestonjee and R.

107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Mungaldass Nathobhai and another—L S F and N, M E and H, and J B D and K.

253-87—Nanu and H—Chunda Ramji vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and others—Ardeshir, H and D.

52-88—Payne, G and S—A de Ronbaix and another vs Joseph Ahmed.—In person.

147-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Dewjee Ramjee vs Narron Jewat.—Tyabji and D.

151-86—Crawford and B—Raisey Amerchand vs Jamshetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.

492-17—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Raisey Amerchand and athother—Crawford, and B, J C C—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For investigation of pauperism.

33-88—In person—Doolubdas Mooltanchund vs Mooltanchund Keshrimul.

34-88—In person—Maria vs Damodar Ishwardas and another—Venayekrao H.

35-88—In person—Parvatibai vs Moti Anund—Venayekrao H.

33-88—In person—Oomer Haroom vs Yemnabai—J C Cama.

37-88—In person—Khatao Murlidhur vs Goverdhundas Goculdas—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

227-88—Pestonjee and R—Cursetjee Furdoonji and others vs Sorabji Framji—Mirza, H K. (Part heard.)

281-88—Pestonji and R—Nialchund Gurdharilal and others vs Matichand Hurockchund—Payne, G and S.

MEN'S DRESS.

If it be true, as announced, that men are going to wear embroidered trousers this season, the first step will be taken towards a further embellishment of masculine attire. Admit embroidery on the trousers, and where can it be forbidden? The waistcoast has been privileged in this direction beyond other garments, except the slippers and the very terrible smoking-cap, which some men will persist in wearing, though it is without exception the most unbecoming head-gear ever invented, especially when the embrodery is in crude tones of green, blue, and magenta. Men adorn themselves for smoking in the same way as women deck themselves for tea, in the most graceful gowns their ward robe hold. But the embroidered trousers are not for the smoking-room. They are to form part of evening dress, and the embroidery is to be in a long strip down the outer seam. It is to be worked in a rich design in the best of black embroidery silks on the best of black piece silk. The rest is to be black cloth, as it always has been. This is the beginning, the thin end of the wedge. After a while, no doubt, the embroidery will spread, and cease to be a strip only. And then it will invade the coat, perhaps, and fashions may revert to the magnificence of the Cavalier period, when brocades, fine laces, satins, silks, and velvets were as much worn by men as by women. For years a problem for a man in evening dress has been how to be distinguished from a waiter. The latter may be among the most estimable of men, but his social position is considered inferior to that of the persons on whom he waits, and philosophy has taught us that clothes are the great means of expressing social rank. Various attempts have of late been made to set up a difference between the evening dress of a gentleman and that of the person who supplies his gastronomic needs. Knee-breeches and silk stockings were tried last winter by a daring few to whom nature had been judiciously kind in the matter of calves. For reasons not altogether beyond guessing this style was not adopted by the many. Then a still smaller section tried to introduce a short jacket instead of the orthodox evening coat. This was no more successful than the previous experiment. We shall see whether the stripe of embroidery is to become general. It is said to be costly, and for that reason likely to remain distinctive of the richer classes. But nothing has ever yet been invented that it has not been found possible to reproduce in a comparatively cheap form, and it will always be so in the matter of dress.

A WARNING TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

A correspondent interested in the well-being of the fair and gentle sex, writes to the *St. James's Gazette* as follows:—

Sir,—Allow me to utter an oft-repeated and oft-neglected warning to English girls about to marry Frenchmen. It does not yet seem to be understood, as it ought to be, that though a woman may be married to a Frenchman according to all the forms of English law, she is not necessarily married in France. The French law still require s that the absurd and antiquated form of ask the head of the bridegroom's family to consent to a marriage shall be gone through; and if this is omitted, the marriage is invalid. A very sad case came under my own cognizance recently. A young Frenchman, visiting in this country, became engaged to a young English lady. Inquiries were made, the gentleman's position and prospects appeared satisfactory, the affection was mutual, and the marriage was duly solemnized in the parish church and before a registrar. The latter precaution was taken because it appears to have been thought by the bride's friends that only a civil marriage was recognized in France. But nobody had thought of inquiring whether the bridegroom, a man of independent means, twenty-seven years of age, had troubled to ask any one's leave before he got married. The man took his wife over to France, and a couple of years afterwards coolly informed her that they were not married at all! Apparently there was no redress for the unmarried wife, who had to return to her relatives with this indelible stigma upon her. For the credit of human nature we may hope that such cases are rare; but English parents and guardians ought to know that it is possible for them to occur.

Mr. James Stephens, of Fenian memory is living in Paris and has got to be registered as a foreigner. But he scorns to "ask Lord Lytton or any dignitary for a document in which he is compelled to acknowledge himself a British subject. It is therefore expected that he will be expelled.

"TWO NEGLECTED LETTERS OF LAMBS."

The *New York Critic* publishes the following two letters which, it says, "have escaped the eager and loving search even of his latest and best editor." They are to be found in the *Mirror* (Vol. 38, 1841) in a paper on Lamb's old friend George Dyer. Here they are:—

From my desk in Leadenhall-street, Dec. 5, 1808.

Dear Dyer,—Coleridge is not so bad as your fears have represented him: it is true he is Bury'd, although he is not dead; to understand this quibble you must know that he is at Bury, St. Edmunds, relaxing after the fatigues of lecturing and Londonising. The little Rickmaness whom you enquire after so kindly thrives and grows apace; she is already a prattler, and 'tis thought on some future days she may be a speaker. We hold our weekly meetings still at No. 16, where, although we are not so high as the top of Malvern, we are involved in almost as much mist. Miss B.'s merit "in every point of view" I am not disposed to question, although I have not been indulged with any view of that lady, back, side, or front—fie, Dyer, to praise a female in such common market phrases—you who are so courtly and so attentive. My book is not yet out, that is, not my "Extracts"; my "Ulysses" is, and awaits your acceptance. When you shall come to town, I hope to present you both together, never thinking of your buying the "Extracts"—half a guinea books were never calculated for my friends. More poets have started up since your departure; William Hazlitt, your friend and mine, is putting to press a collection of verses, chiefly amatory, some of them pretty enough. How these painters encroach on our province! There's Hoppner, Shee, Westall, and I don't know who beside, and Tresham. It seems, on confession, that they are not at the top of their own art, when they seek to eke out their fame with the assistance of another's; no large tea dealer sells cheeses, and no great silversmith deals in razor-straps; it is only your petty dealers who mix commodities. If Nero had been a great Emperor he would never have played the violoncello. Who ever caught you Dyer designing a landscape or taking a likeness? I have no more to add, who am a friend of virtue, poetry, and painting: therefore in an especial manner unalterably thine, C. Lamb.

To G. Dyer, Esq., Jas. Martin's Wood, Overbury, Worcestershire.

Enfield, 29 April.

Dear Dyer,—As well as a bad pen can do it, I must thank you for your friendly attention to the wishes of our young friend Emma, who was packing up for Bury when your sonnet arrived, and was too hurried to express her sense of its merits. I know she will treasure up that and your second communication among her choicest rarities, as from her *Grandfather's* friend, whom not having seen, she loves to hear talked of. The second letter shall be sent after her, with our first parcel to Suffolk, where she is, to us alas! dead and Bury'd; we sorely miss her. Should you at any hour think of four or six lines to send her, addressed to herself simply, naming her grandsire, and to wish she may pass throughout life as much respected, with your own G. Dyer at the end, she would feel rich indeed, for the nature of an *album* asks for verses that have not been in print before; but this quite at your convenience: and to be less trouble to yourself, four lines would be sufficient. Enfield has come out in summer beauty. Come when you will and we will give you a bed. Emma has left here, you know.—I remain, my dear Dyer, your affectionate friend, Charles Lamb.

ROBERT ELSMERE.

The *New York Critic* gives some interesting information concerning the author of "Robert Elsmere" that extraordinary book of which Mr. Gladstone recently wrote so highly, and which it is the fashion to read just now. The American journal says:—

There is not much doubt that until within the last five or six months Mrs. Humphry Ward was unknown, save to the few. Even so short a time ago as 1885 her name found no place among the "Women of the Day." It is quite as certain that during these five or six months not many English novelists have been so much talked about and discussed. With "Robert Elsmere," or perhaps, to be more exact, with Mr. Gladstone's review of it in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mrs. Ward sprang into notoriety. To those who had no knowledge of her personally, her book made it clear that she was one who not only knew her Oxford well, but was intimate with Oxford life and Oxford people and Oxford traditions. It was, therefore, no surprise to learn that before she became Mrs. Ward she was a Miss Arnold, and that she is the granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, the niece of Mathew Arnold, and the daughter of Thomas Arnold, the editor of many old books, the writer of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" article on English Literature, and the author of a well-known "Manual of English Literature." Mr. Thomas Arnold, it will be remembered, became a Roman Catholic, and for a while was a Professor in the University at Dublin and also at the Oratory School in Birmingham. But he finally settled down to literary life in Oxford.

MARRIED THE "TIMES" ART CRITIC.

In 1872 Miss Arnold married Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, an Oxford man, and at that time a tutor of Brasenose College. Since then Mr. Ward has given up his tutorship, and is now the art-critic of the *Times*. His anthology of English verse, popularly known as Ward's English Poets, is perhaps the best in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Ward live in one of the large, old-fashioned houses in Russell Square, near the British Museum. The Bloomsbury squares are so quiet and pretty, and the houses so comfortable and airy, and the neighbourhood so comparatively convenient, that one wonders why so many have deserted this part of London for the out-of-the-way corners of Kensington and Bayswater. However, the Wards can still count among their neighbours Miss Christina Rossetti and Mr. William Michael Rossetti. Whoever does not know his Bloomsbury has but to turn to "Robert Elsmere," where he will find the description of Bedford Square, the London home of the Elsmeres, and but a two minutes' walk from Mrs. Ward's own house. Rumour now has it that Mr. and Mrs. Ward have found for themselves a summer home in Surrey, surely one of the prettiest counties in all England. The place they have bought is near Haslemere, where Tennyson lives several months of the year, and where Mrs. Gilchrist, the friend of Dante Rossetti and Walt Whitman, wrote many of the letters which have lately been given to the world.

MILLY AND OLLY.

—Mrs. Ward has published two or three other books, less famous than "Robert Elsmere;" but none appeared until after she had been married for several years. The first was "Milly and Olly," a story for children, illustrated by Mrs. Alma Tadema. How strong is her love for certain parts of England is already shown in this very simple little tale. Her child hero and heroine come from Oxfordshire, and their summer journey, of which the story is the record, is to Lake country where Robert Elsmere first met Catherine. A good deal of Mrs. Ward's personality can be learned from her books. "Milly and Olly" was published in 1881. In 1884 it was followed by her first novel, "Miss Bretherton," which made some talk at the time because the heroine, an actress, in certain ways suggested Miss Mary Anderson. There was just enough similarity to give people a chance to gossip. Many passages in "Miss Bretherton" clearly reveal Mrs. Ward's great reverence for, and sympathy with, French genius and French ideals. It was this probably that led her to the translation of Amiel's "Journal Intime," published in 1885. The "Journal" is of immense interest to all who care for psychological problems and struggles, but it is a book pre-eminently for the few. Even Mathew Arnold's criticism of it in one of the English magazines could not make the translation popular. Besides her mastery of the French language, shown by this work, it is said that Mrs. Ward knows more about early Spanish literature than almost any woman living. Of "Robert Elsmere" we have already spoken. It has been reviewed in almost every paper and magazine, and it bids fair to be as widely read in America as in England.

A MORAL PIRATE'S CONSCIENCE MONEY.

We understand, by the way, that John W. Lovell Co. are on the point of sending—if indeed they have not already sent—a cheque for 500 dols. to Mrs. Ward, on account of the sale of their unauthorised cheap reprint of her novel in this country; and that if the sale continues, another cheque for the same amount will follow it. So long as there is no international copyright or "courtesy of the trade," its whilom substitute, there will doubtless be piracy on the high seas of literature; but Mr. Lovell's course in the present instance surely gives him some right to be regarded as a "moral pirate," or at least a not wholly immoral one.

The Canadians are not going to leave all the talk about annexation to Uncle Sam. The Halifax (Nova Scotia) *Herald* makes an admirable suggestion:—"It has occurred to us that the present is an opportune time for the British Foreign Office to consider the propriety of taking steps to re-acquire possession of the United States of America."

Out of the shipment ex Bothwell Castle of 230 Walers imported by Mr. Baldock for the Bombay Tramway Company (Limited) says the *Planter's Gazette* they selected only 96—69 out of them only passed the standard agreed upon, taken over and paid for at the stipulated prices—28 more below their standard were afterwards taken over by them and paid for at a reduced price; but those brought by Mr. Baldock specially for the private market realised prices ranging, from Rs 650 Rs 950 singly, pairs from Rs. 1.505 to Rs 2,000 and teams from Rs. 3000 to Rs 5,000. The remaining lot of horses & ponies will probably be sent to Lucknow, & Sonepore meetings for sale.

Some important changes [illegible] in the Judicial Department [illegible] Administration says the [illegible] Chambounad, the Procure[illegible] pointed to the same offi[illegible] West Indies; and Monsie[illegible] of the Court of Appeal at [illegible] comes as Procureur General [illegible] this shifting of places Mon[illegible] substantial promotion in [illegible] fact he reaches the highe[illegible] judicial ladder, Martinique [illegible] ment. Monsieur Langlard, [illegible] Court, Pondicherry, goes [illegible] Procureur de la Republique [illegible] mann, President of the Ci[illegible] Cochin China, comes to Po[illegible] of the Court of Appeal. M[illegible] promotion in pay, but not i[illegible] Caledonia is not a nice [illegible] family man, and it is said [illegible] M. Langlard is not likely to [illegible] change.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE.

Not only is the general outline of costumes quite different from what it was a few months ago, but in the matter of details there is quite as great a change. In sleeves, for instance, there is endless variety permissible at present, whereas few persons till lately had the courage to deviate from the straight lines of the coat-sleeve. Only a few, till recently, had emancipated themselves from the ordinary bodice, which, when well made, defined the figure with such exactitude. But now there are draperies from the right shoulder, or from both shoulders, to the waist, and many of the new bodices have pleats down the back. There is more character in the form of the sleeve than is usually realised by those who wear them, and the great art of the dressmaker, in this matter, lies in suiting the sleeves not only to the rest of the dress, but to the particular style of the wearer. In the days of æstheticism—so-called—its disciples feminine all wore loose, baggy sleeves in company with figures flattened and attenuated so far as Nature would permit. The result was that the votaries' arms were apparently much larger than their bodies. With the modified form of the gigot or leg-of-mutton sleeve that has of late been introduced among us, the danger is that women with broad shoulders will almost certainly adopt it, to the great exaggeration of their width.

A CAREFULLY THOUGHT-OUT DRESS.

As an instance of a carefully thought-out dress of the present mode we may take a stone-coloured striped cloth, trimmed with brown velvet openwork passementerie. The bodice has a few gathered folds falling from the top of either shoulder to a point below the waist. These are quite flat to the figure, and are still further flattened by two pieces of the passementerie, one on either side, which begin on the shoulder and extend to the bust, ending there with a fringe, and lying on the folds. Between these latter is a plastron of the velvet passementerie, coming down to a sharp point below the waist, and with the sides hidden under the folds of cloth. The sleeves have folds down the upper side, exactly like those on the bodice, and these folds are held on the top by a flat, pointed epaulet of the passementerie and end at the elbow under a long cuff which extends from elbow to wrist, and is covered with passementerie. The whole of the sleeve is modelled to the arm, despite the folds, just as the dress is to the bust. Through the skirt runs the same idea. The front is plain, but at either side the cloth drapery opens to show a panel of the brown velvet passementerie, with flat folds of the cloth hiding the edges. A wide band of the passementerie is visible at the edge of the foundation skirt at the sides and back, where the drapery is raised over it.

A WONDERFUL TEA GOWN.

Madame Blue-Beard, in Offenbach's operetta at the Paris Varietes, puts on a wonderful tea-gown in which to have her head cut off, when she believes that dismal fate in store for her. The sleeves touch the ground and are made of transparently light nun's veiling, arranged in accordion pleats from the shoulders. The colour is blue, chosen perhaps to propitiate her husband. The bodice is pleated like the sleeve, and opens over a plastron of golden brown velvet with "firework" palettes strewn over it. A belt and sash ends of the same fall over the skirt, pleated from the waist in accordion folds. The dress in which Madame Blue-Beard appeared after her marriage has, on the contrary, no sleeves whatever. It is a marvel of millinery, being made with a long train of water-green satin embroidered with magnificent orchids of many tones of colour, and lined with pansy velvet. The fronts of this train are edged with gold lace, and open over an underdress of pink satin, embroidered with gold and glittering palettes of the same metal. On the straps, which take the place of sleeves, are jewelled butterflies, quivering upon their stalks of twisted wire. The headdress consists of three feathers—one green, one mauve, one pink—standing erect, and fastened to the hair by means of a band of pansy-coloured velvet, fastened by a large diamond horse-shoe. This would make a good fancy dress for a handsome woman.

BONNETS AND HATS.

As to bonnets and hats, the choice is endless this season. The newest and prettiest bonnets are very small; the hats are immense, but there are modifications to suit all tastes. A French writer expatiates on the number of bonnets that a well-dressed woman needs, and on the delicate art with which she selects one to suit every occasion. If the day be dull, or her spirits downcast, she puts on a very quiet one. If she be cheery and the weather reflects her mood, she tells her maid to put out a flower-bonnet, and so on, carrying out the spirit of Madame de Genli's injunction. "You may laugh in a sky-blue hat but you must not cry in a rose-coloured one."

DRIVING AND TRAVELLING JACKETS.

The driving and travelling coats of thick cloth, made tightly fitting at the back, loose and double-breasted in front all the way down, like a man's overcoat, with deep collar, lappels, and cuffs of one kind of fur, and lined throughout with another, are so cosy as to obtain favour on that account alone, though they are also rich looking, and capital style. There is, besides, a thick cloth covert coat with the fronts lined with fur, which can be worn open or closed, that is very suitable to the present weather, which is warm in the sun and cold out of it. For riding and hunting many pretty things are introduced. People who cherish an idea that ladies' riding dress changes slightly perhaps once in a decade would be astonished to see some of the latest smart, Busvine jackets, new in shape and material, worn over waistcoats equally novel, with just that suspicion of horsiness about them which points stylishly to the wearer's proclivity, with no shadow of vulgarity or hint of loudness. In fit and cut unsurpassable, and in neatness and tone unequalled it only is left to us to wonder how such skill can be improved upon, as it is, month by month during the hunting season.

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

The absence of tunics, writes a Parisian correspondent, is a marked characteristic of most of the ready made skirts this season; neither are the draped nor is the vertical direction of the folds in any way interfered with. For one reason, they are made to wear with long mantles—ample garments which would not look at all well over voluminous skirts. A very favourite shape for these mantles is one with side pieces forming the sleeves or rather a cover for the arms, falling over closed fronts pleated from the throat. The back fits neatly into the figure at the waist. They are made in serge with watered silk facings, and in fancy cloth trimmed with velvet. There are various ways of fastening. Sometimes buttons are used, now buckles or clasps, or again ribons may be tied at the throat and waist. Mantles of a more expensive and dressy description are made up in the same way of matelasse or ottoman, not bordered with fur, but furnished with a boa that is sewn round the collar of the mantle and then allowed to hang loosely. There is a perfect furore for boas of all sorts, almost every woman you meet is wearing one from the humble grisette to madame in her victoria. They differ only in length and quality. The latest production of the milliner is a felt hat with a feather boa twisted round the crown, the ends of which are fastened with a bow of ribbon under the chin.

THE LAST POSSIBLE BODICE.

A jersey *bien baleino*, and kept in its place by a *riban de taille*—to borrow two expressions from the vocabulary of the Parisian dressmaker—is the best possible bodice for every-day wear. It will look tidy and nice till the last, and will save a good dress-bodice in the course of the winter. None other should be worn under the long mantle or ulster. It used often to be necessary to shorten the shoulder seam by raising the sleeve, but they are cut better than they were formerly, and, save in the case of the cheapest of jerseys, this is no longer necessary. Very elegant elastic bodices for home are to be had braided in vermicelli scrolls, arranged in stripes—a method that has the advantage of stretching without pulling the pattern out of shape. The braiding is black, but the foundation may be coloured and rather light, too, such shades as eucalyptus green and claret having a very pretty appearance. They are worn with any kind of black skirt.

BIRDS AND FEATHERS.

In the matter of wearing birds, it would seem that English women are not to be deterred by any scruples of humanity from decking themselves with poor little corpses, many of them those of mother-birds caught in the breeding season, because the plumage is brighter and its owner tamer then. No thought of the little nestlings, left to die in the slow agony of starvation, disturbs the complacency of the woman who wears birds in her bonnet and thinks them becoming. What others think of her is scarcely consistent with her thoughts of herself. It is fortunate, however, that in some of the highest circles a kind of social ostracism is decreed against the women who continue to wear birds, notwithstanding all they have been told of the cruelties perpetrated in procuring them. There is some idea of forming a bird-protecting association, in which some of the highest names in the land are expected to appear. The members will bind themselves never to wear birds themselves, nor to permit their children or servants to do so, with the exception of such birds as are killed for the table, and the feathers of the ostrich, which are obtained without cruelty.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN VEILS.

The new veils are but a revival of an old fashion, and one which some elderly ladies have never abandoned. Instead of the little "mask" veil, consisting of a piece of net drawn tightly across the face, the new veil droops below the chin, coming up in rounded edges at the side, and is bordered with a piece of lace. These are fastened on the bonnet in a different manner from that of the mask veil, and it is generally conceded that they are much more becoming.

STILL ADVANCING.

[illegible] towards the emancipation of woman. [illegible] colleges for ladies now possess private [illegible] posed of sweet girl undergraduates, [illegible] have organisations of this kind, [illegible] oway College for Ladies is now [illegible] The students there have just been [illegible] inary fire-drill: and their in[illegible] ather, was very much impressed [illegible] which they performed their [illegible] being remarkably quick and [illegible] an argument for retaining [illegible] re is [illegible]

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD.

Every one talks of "The Quick or the Dead," and the great question is whether this Muse has been in this romance a proper and decorous as all the Nine were, according to Rabelais. The description of the author, Mrs. Chanler, sets forth that she is "a golden haired little woman, with big, dark eyes, and oval face, with peachy colour, and full, red lips;" but here it becomes necessary to leave this Portrait of a Lady, as European taste is insufficiently educated, Mrs. Chanler being asked by her "interviewer" whether she "liked candy," replied that she "despised it," but loved "everything that is feminine, soft, and picturesque." She has received six hundred letters from admiring ladies who have read and approved of "The Quick or the Dead," and this is Fame. It is astonishing that no swift cruising English pirate has made prize of "The Quick or the Dead," as it seems well calculated to please many readers, and not to have been copyrighted to any extent worth mentioning. "They order these things better in" the States.

MAJESTIC ASININITY.

In the States the invective of criticism appears to want finish now and then. A literary journal remonstrates with a contemporary, perhaps not before it was time. It appears that an English clergyman, who has been in America before, is going back again. The "sparkling contemporary" welcomes him by a reference to his majestic asininity, calls him "a pompous "simpleton, who has never tumbled to himself" (whatever that may mean), and speaks of him as "the cad, *par eminence*, of all the vast "array of cads that the older civilizations have inflicted on us." There does really appear to be a certain lack of urbanity here, such as, among people of letters we do not always find in the older civilizations. We must not infer that this it the irony, *par eminence* of younger and better-bred "culture." The old world has discovered that it is possible to be very disagreeable without using the language of small boys in a temper.

DICKENS BY PEN AND PENCIL.

The first part of Mr. F. G. Kitton's "Charles Dickens by Pen and Pencil" will be published in a few days by Mr. Sabin, of Garrick-street, and Mr. Dexter, of 16, Minford-gardens, Kensington. The work will be completed in twelve parts, and will comprise at least one hundred illustrations, including nearly fifty different portraits of Dickens, taken at various periods of his life. Among these will be a hitherto unpublished portrait in the possession of the Queen who has given permission to engrave it for this publication. It was drawn by the late R. J. Lane, Associate Engraver, and represent Dickens about the period of the publication of "Pick wick. Numerous other protraits will also be now engraved for the first time. More than thirty writers will contribute the "Pen sketches," and Miss Dickens has also consented to write a chapter.

PRINCIPAL SHAIRP AND HIS FRIENDS.

Professor William Knight has just completed his biography of "Principal Shairp and His Friends." Besides the interest that centred round the later college days of Principal Sharp, there was an earlier time when he was the centre of a little band of progressive litterateurs. Specimens of his first printed thoughts are to find a place in the book as an appendix. Another "Principal" whose life has just been written is Dr. Talloch. Mr. Oliphant's long-expected Memoir of him will be out in a day or two.

FAUST UP TO DATE.

The Gaiety burlesque season commences on Saturday, when, "Faust up to date"—a clumsy title, by the way—will be produced, written by Messrs. Pettitt and Sims. The subject has been a favourite one with burlesque-writers, and it is easy to foresee what kind of treatment the "wild apocalyptic *Faust*," as Carlyle called it, will receive at the hands of the Gaiety authors.

ANOTHER NEW THEATRE.

Theatres have of late spread in a westerly direction; but one is to be built for Miss Alma Murray in Arundel-street, Strand, opposite the establishment of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons. It is to be called the Temple Theatre, and will be devoted mainly to the romantic drama.

AN EMPIRE BALLET.

The new ballet at the Empire, which is in active rehearsal under the direction of Mdme. Katti Lanner, is to be entitled "Diana," and will be of a pastoral character. The ballets of the day are usually remarkable for spectacular effect, and the supernumeraries are well drilled; but the chief dancers do not exhibit much of the poetry of motion. A French writer in the last century has neatly described an ideal ballet. He says: "Lors quil est le fruit d'une heureuse association, l'œuvre inteligente d'un veritable poete et d'un musicien inspire, le ballet produit un spectacle vadorable, eritable joia de l'esprit et des yeux, qui fait naitre des sensations particulieres, delicieuses, multiples et sans analogues dans le domaine des arts." It will be a long time, we fear, before our ballets come up to that standard.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

American criticism does not always endorse that of the Old World. It seems that they do not appreciate M. Coquelin and Meddle. Jane Hading in New York, and that both the music and the libretto of "The Yeomen of the Guard" fell flat, the latter especially being unsparingly condemned. Similary, many American actors and actresses leave these shores railing against English criticism, and the reception accorded to the Daly company in Paris was by no means encouraging. There is, however, no prejudice against American actors in this country, as some of the unsuccessful ones have foolishly asserted. That is proved by the crowded houses which witnessed the performances of Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Ada Rehan, and Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

ATALANTA.

Mr. Lewis Wingfield is devising some pretty dresses for "Atalanta," the forthcoming burlesque at the Strand. He has also designed some Byzantine scenery for "The Cup." by Lord Tennyson, in which Miss Mary Anderson is to appear in America. The change is, we suppose, necessary in order to make the *mise-en-scene* different from that at the Lyceum: but it may be doubted whether it will suit the play so well as its original surboundings. Some new poems by the Laureate are to be introduced, but these are to be declaimed and not sung. Altogether, it would seem that the new version of "The Cup" is destined to be a rather curious production.

L'AMANTE DU CHRIST.

Blood and blasphemy were the distinguishing features in the plays presented by the manager of the new Theatre Libre the other night. A tale of horror, appropriately called "The Butchers," was succeeded by "L'Amante du Christ," in which a popular French view of the relationship of the founder of Christianity to Mary Magdalen was expounded. Strange to say, however, the brief Parisian counterpart of the Ober Ammergan passion play was reverently presented, and was received with considerable emotion. The author's aim was to portray Magdalen as having been purified by the love of Him whose feet she anointed. The actor who played Christ, M. Mevisto, was realistic and impressive, but no person with any respect for religion could regard the extraordinary performance as otherwise than intrinsically irreverent and profane.

JALOUSIE.

The new play which M. Auguste Vacquerie has written for the Paris Gymnase, but which will not be brought out until the end of November, was first called "En Puisance de Mari" but that title has been altered to "Jalousie." It relates the story of a woman's sorrow owing to the green eyed monster's influence, and in its sombre and tragic passion it will form a striking contrast to the ethereal mildness and refined delivery of the "Abbe Constantin."

MRS GORDON-BAILLIE ON THE STAGE.

The notorious Mrs. "Gordon-Baillie," now undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude is not unknown in the theatrical and literary world. Her real husband is a young actor, Mr. Knight Aston, once well known as an operatic tenor who played some years ago in "La Perichole," and other operas by Offenbach, with Miss Selina Dolaro, at the Royalty Theatre. Under the *non de plume* of "Ayrd Whyte," this versatile woman has written passionate love poems for magazines, and was at one time very anxious to obtain the valuable acting rights of several popular comedies and dramas without the obligation of paying the authors for the use of their property. But even adventuresses are fallible, for Mrs. "Gordon-Baillie," possibly for the first time in her career, met her match in a well-known dramatic publisher, who, having momentarily secured some deposit-money under a contract which the lady was anxious to rescind, was clever enough to retain the same, much to the chagrin of the pseudo-manageress.

MR PAUER.

Professor Max Pauer appears to have established himself very successfully at Cologne. His class at the Conservatory is well filled by pupils from various countries, and his services as a pianist are largely in request by musical societies in the neighbouring towns. Mr Pauer is about to give, at the historic Gurzenich, Concert-room, a series of four "Pianoforte Evenings," at which he will play a large selection of representative works in chronological order. He is expected to appear at some of the Popular Concerts in February next, and also to make a short tour through the English counties.

MADAME ESSIPOFF.

The famous Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, was expected in England on Nov. 15. During her stay amongst us she will give recitals at Leeds, Huddersfield, Southport, Manchester, Torquay, Bristol, and other places. She will also play at the Crystal Palace, on Dec. 1, and appear in St. James's Hall, on a date yet to be fixed. Her performances are sure, as on previous occasions, to command interested attention.

OTTO HEGNER.

Master Otto Hegner has been spending the last few weeks with his professor, Hans Huber studying and arranging fresh programmes for forthcoming concerts in England. He recently gave a recital at his native town, Bale, and was, of course, received with enthusiasm.

MADAME MARIE ROZE.

Mr. N. Vert has arranged with Madame Marie Roze for another concert tour in England before her long-projected and oft-delayed progress round the world. In order to carry out this understanding, Madame Roze will make fewer appearances on the Continent than was at one time anticipated. The tour begins in January and lasts till the end of February, when, as at present contemplated, the artist will leave for Australia. An attempt ought to be made to bring her for a brief stay in Bombay.

The ladies of New York are not democratic in their sympathies. A new paper is to be started there, which will be called the *American Queen*. It is to be frivolous and fashionable. But isn't a "Queen" out of place in a republic? This remarks a home paper, comes of American women marrying English noblemen.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

Newmarket.—Racing at Newmarket on Monday (22nd ult.) was of rather a tame description. Love-in-Idleness was not brought out for the £100 Plate, and, following the good old custom when two runners are left in, the favourite was beaten by a head, the odds of 100 to 60 laid on Drizzle thus going wrong. The Tyke being entered in two races, was pulled out for the first, upsetting the calculations of those who believed he would run in the second Rydal was naturally a warm favourite for the Criterion Stakes, an event in which the Kingsclere people have generally scored; but Rydal never showed in front, and was beaten by the outsider Royal Star, the property of the owner of Mamia.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Cambridgeshire was a most successful affair. There was an exceptionally brilliant array of aristocratic visitors both from home and abroad. In fact it is doubtful whether so many Frenchmen ever before assembled on Newmarket Heath. Unfortunately for their pockets, the French mare Tenebreuse did not win. On settling down Cactus cut out the w[illegible] attended by Dambydale and Button Park, wi[illegible] heading the others, of whom Bismarck in [illegible] was the most prominent, being next fo[illegible] Gallinule, Acme, Polydor, and Tenebreuse. [illegible] furlongs from home, Bismarck took up th[illegible] from Sandal, Mamia, Gallinule, Acme, [illegible] with Reve d'Or and Polydor lying next, [illegible] ran to the Bushes where Tenebreuse w[illegible] and Bismarck came on from Cactus, an[illegible] the latter of whom forged ahead of [illegible] the distance, and, stalling off a determin[illegible] lenge by Cactus, won a fine race by a [illegible] two lengths divided second and third. Bell Ma[illegible] was fourth, Acme fifth, Mamia sixth, Polydor seventh, Dambydale eight, Sandal ninth Pail tenth the last two being Admiral Benbow and Tissaphernes. Time, 1 min. 56 3-5 sec.

NEW MARKET HOUGHTON.

At Newmarket Houghton Meeting on Wednesday, 24th ult. the Bretby Welter Handicap was won by Harpagon, the New Nursery Plate by Domino; the Dewhurst Plate by Donovan, a Plate of 100 gs. for two-year-olds by Heptarchy, a Selling Plate of 100 gs. by Pippin, the All-Aged Stakes by Braw Lass, a High Weight Handicap of 200 sovs. by Red Palmer, and the Subscription Stakes by Sea Song. Donovan had a very easy task in winning the Dewhurst Plate on Wednesday 24th. The race was worth £1,197. The Duke of Portland's colt has thus in his first year of service credited his owner with a grand total of £16,487 15s., a sum which would certainly pay hay and corn bills for the rest of his life. Thursday, General O. Williams won the Bretby Nursery Handicap with L'Avare; Lord Perrhyn the Plate of 200 sovs, with Noble Chieftain; Mr. H. Mackey the Feather Plate with Savant; Mr. J. Lowther the Cheveley Stakes with Workington; Mr. J. Ryan the Selling Nursery Plate with Barskimming; and Lord Durham the Houghton Handicap Plate with Dolores.

SANDOWN PARK AND THIRSK.

Racing was concluded at Sandown Park and Thirsk on the 19th ult. At the former meeting the Maiden Handicap was won by Mr. Trimmer's Vixen, the Temple Handicap by Mr. Hammond's Powder Puff, the Hersham Two-Year-Old Plate by Mr. Carr's Quakeress, the Nursery Handicap by Mr. Roberts's Carnival, and the Railway Plate by Mr. Allen's Abeyance. At Thirsk, Mr. Kelsall's Red Light was awarded the Selling Plate, Mr. Marshall's Volga secured the Hambleton Handicap, Mr. Greasley's Primus defeated ten opponents in the Welter Handicap, Mr. Shepherd's Vistula was successful in the Nursery Plate, and Mr. Whipp's Tommy Tittlemouse was credited with the Falcon Stakes.

THE QUARTUS CASE.

The Quartus case has ended in [illegible] remembered that after the surpri[illegible] outsider at York complaints we[illegible] was ordered to appear before [illegible] Jockey Club. That august b[illegible] inquiry, and they announce [illegible] no conclusive proof of wrong-doing [illegible] consider Mr. Hall's explanation far from satisfactory.

HUNTING RECORDS.

Comparing ancient hunting records with modern ones (says the *Field*), it is curious to notice how hunt clubs have sunk in number and importance. When Mr. Corbet established the Warwickshire Hunt Club at Stratford-on-Avon, at the end of the last century, it was quite a factor in the social life of the place, as numerous dinners and balls were given under its auspices. The Sedgfield Club, too, encouraged gaiety to no small extent; but the hunt clubs now in existence discharge no special functions, unless it be at a certain period of the year, like the Tarporley Hunt Club, for instance, or financially as in one or two other cases. At intervals during the past thirty years proposals for the formation of a sort of universal hunt club have been made; but the proposition never found favour, and not even an initiatory step was ever taken towards it—a somewhat curious circumstance, perhaps when we remember how ordinary social clubs have grown in numbers both in London and in the provinces. In other respects, however, modern hunting-men may possibly congratulate themselves that manners and customs incidental to the chase are not what they once were.

THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.

A [illegible] between the Maoris and the Midland Counties was [illegible] Ground, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on Saturday afternon, (20th ult.) before 5,000 spectators. When time was called the Maoris were left the winners by three goals and one try to nil. The New Zealanders have now played six matches, winning four and losing two.

CRICKET.

The Sussex County Club intend to bring the subjoined resolution before the meeting of representatives of counties, to be held as usual at Lord's in December next, and also before the Cricket Council. They will be glad if other counties will lay them before their committees for consideration. The resolutions are:—"That any cricketer who shall have played for a co[illegible] ty for a period of three years under [illegible] qualification shall be qualified to pla[illegible] for any period or number of years [illegible] though he may have moved to [illegible] another county), unless he break[illegible] playing for another county (for [illegible] his birth or the county in which [illegible] If the above is not accepted the [illegible] posed:—"That during the two y[illegible] be qualifying to play for another [illegible] residential qualification, he sha[illegible] for the county for which he [illegible] been playing under that rule."

SWIMMING.

The 1,000 yards professional championship of the world swimming competition was decided on the 18th ult. at the Lambeth Baths; the prize being a silver Challenge Cup of the value of £50, given by Mr. Robert Topping, of the well-known firm of Valentine, Hardaway, and Topping, of Boulogne. The winner proved to be J. Nuttall, of Stalybridge, the ex-amateur champion, who has now joined the ranks of the professionals. J. J. Collier, of Salford, the ex-professional champion, was second, and J. Finney, of Oldham, a previous owner of the trophy, third. Nuttall beat all previous records, and was 28½ seconds faster than any other holder of the cup. His performance was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

BILLIARDS.

Some extraordinary play was witnessed at the Aquarium on the 18th ult. in the billiard match between W. Cook and Tom Taylor, the conditions of the contest being 9,000 up spot-barred. Cook, the ex-champion, who seems to have got back to his old form again, made a break (spot-barred) of 201, and several very useful contributions afterwards. He was again in good form in the evening, and when play ceased for the night the scores stood, Cook 6,001, and Taylor 5,216.

BALLOON RACING.

Balloon races—the winner being the one which lands nearest to an assigned spot—have been held in Paris on two successive Sundays. M. de Fonvielle, one of the judges, regards the result as a striking confirmation of the view for years enunciated by him—namely, that by skilful handling of the ballast and valve, balloons may, in tolerably still weather, be approximately steered.

Bjornson's "Sigurd Siembe," which Mr. William M. Payne is putting into English, is a semi-historical drama written partly in prose and partly in verse. It deals with the career of a pretender to the throne of Norway in the twelth century, and is said to be the writer's masterpiece. Others of Bjornson's works are to be issued by Messrs. Bell, in their series of cheap translations. The "Fisher Maiden" and "Arne" are already in hand.

Colonel Mapleson will not admit that there was any guilty recklessness in standing on the stage of her Majesty's Theatre, with the key of the opera-house in one pocket, only two pounds in the other, and no balance at his bankers. This struck the *Times* as the very essence of impecunious audacity. Colonel Mapleson however, pleads in extenuation of the offence that on the previous day he had paid Lord Dudley £7,500 for rent in advance, and that, a few days later on he received upwards of £15,000 on account of subscriptions. He also points out that the possession of unlimited capital does not ensure success. Mr. Delafield lost £120,000 at the Royal Italian Opera.

The Lord Mayor's State coach, which the irreverent are prone to liken to "gilt ginger-bread," has found a defender, whose plea for it is not without support from professional testimony; for a eminent Coach builder, who has frequently had it in his hands to repair, is ready to affirm that it is "a fine specimen of coach-building." Dispassionately viewed, it must be confessed that it is more gorgeous of aspect and more laboured in ornamenta[illegible] than a correct taste could approve. On the o[illegible] hand, it is certainly unfair to attribute this t[illegible] defective art instincts of Lord Mayors. As [illegible] one knows who has seen the gorgeous State coac[illegible] which Earl Darnley and other noblemen w[illegible] kind enough to lend to the South Kensington Exhibitions, the "gilt ginger-bread" is simply [illegible] tradition from times when the high and mighty on both sides of Temple Bar held it beneath their dignity to travel on state occasions in any[illegible]hing more homely. Many persons who regard the coach with no particular veneration will at least agree with this apologist that it is "worthy of careful preservation," more particularly as "careful preservation" is not consistent with dragging so cumbrous and [illegible] an object through the muddy streets of London in the foggy days of November.

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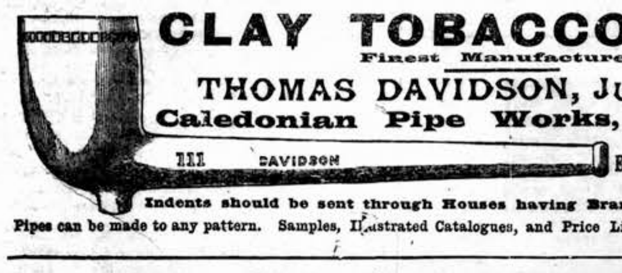

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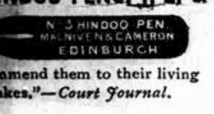

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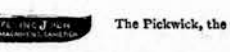

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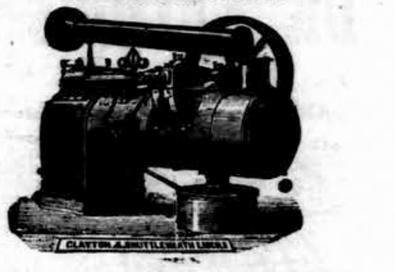

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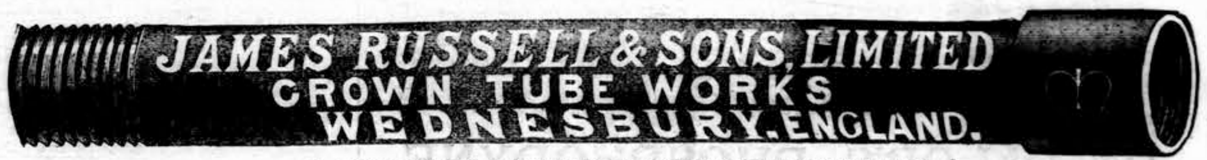

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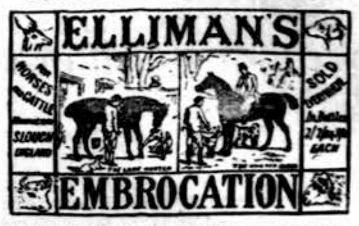

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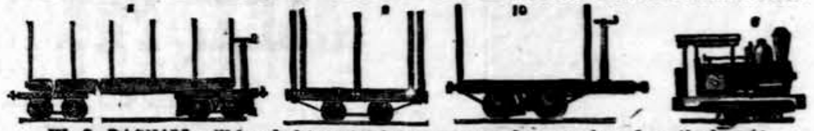

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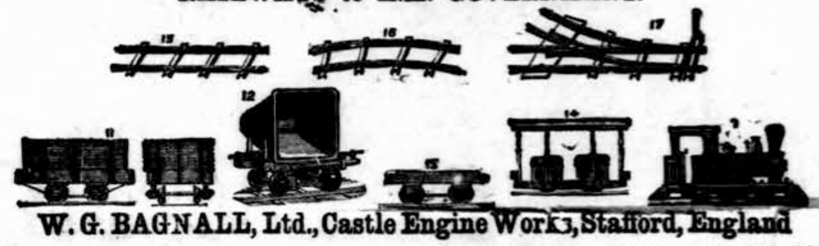

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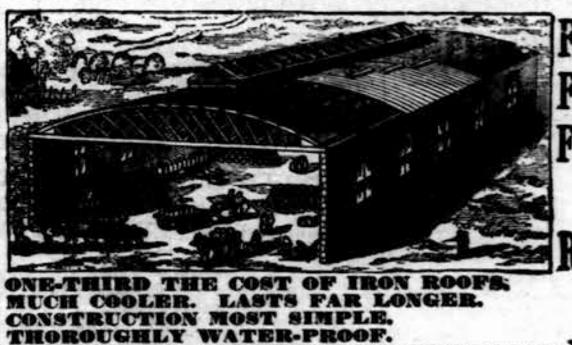

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